# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5295. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# EARTHQUAKES.

## Hurricanes, Tidal Waves and Conflagrations in South America.

## Arica, Arequipa, Chala and Other Cities in Ruins.

## From Thirty to Sixty Thousand Lives Reported Lost.

## Immense Destruction of Property on Land and Sea.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, which left Aspinwall Sept. 5, arrived at this port yesterday with the specie indicated in the subjoined

TREASURE LIST:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lees & Waller | $125,000 |
| Order | 500,000 |
| Total | $625,000 |

## THE GREAT CALAMITY.

### Total Destruction of Arica, Iquique, Arequipa and Other Cities—Shipwrecks and Loss of Life—A Terrible Devastation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Sept. 4, 1868.

In my last I wrote you that an earthquake at Callao on the 13th of August had caused the sea to rise and overflow some portions of the city, resulting, however, in but little damage. Since then the French steamer has arrived at Panama, bringing a story of calamity, widespread and awful—so awful as to have no parallel in the history of modern times. Whole cities and towns in Peru and Ecuador, with, in some cases, nearly all their inhabitants have disappeared from the face of the earth. The estimate of the number of lives lost, so far as heard from—and from many mountain towns there has as yet been no tidings—is 30,000 to 60,000! And the loss of property is set down at not less than $300,000,000! The house of GIBBS & Co. will lose $1,000,000. From the files of newspapers before me, and from private letters, I collate all that is yet known of this appalling disaster.

### DESTRUCTION OF ARICA.

The Agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company writes to the Managers of the Company:

"Into other matters it is now useless to enter, as I write under the shadow of a great grief. Arica no longer exists; at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th we were visited with a tremendous earthquake. I had barely time to get my wife and children into the street when the whole of the walls of my house fell—fell is hardly the word, as they were blown out as if they were spit at me; at the same time the earth opened, probably two or three inches, and belched out dust, accompanied with a terrible stench, as of powder; the air was darkened and I could not see my wife, who was within two feet of me with the children. If this had lasted any time we must have been suffocated, but in about a couple of minutes it cleared, and, collecting my household gods together, I then started for the hills.

How we passed through falling houses, when we saw men struck down, some stone dead, others maimed, is to me a mystery, but a merciful Providence was over us. We wended our sad way as well as we could toward the hills, with the earth shaking, making us stagger as drunken people, when a great cry went up to Heaven, 'The sea has retired!' I hurried on, and I had barely got to the outskirts of the town when I looked back and saw all the vessels in the bay carried out irresistibly to sea, probably with a speed of ten miles an hour. In a few minutes the great outward current stopped; then arose a mighty wave, I should judge about fifty feet high, and came in with a fearful rush, carrying everything before it in its awful majesty; the whole of the shipping came back with it, sometimes turning in circles, but all speeding on to an inevitable doom. Meanwhile the wave had passed in, struck the mole into atoms, swallowed up my office as a giant's mouthful, and roaring on swallowed up the Custom-house, and rushing down the same street carried everything before it in its irresistible course. The remains of my dwelling-house disappeared faster than the change of scene in a Christmas pantomime: my launches had long since disappeared, and my ruin was thus completed. I stood breathless, looking at the awful sight, but thanking God life had been preserved to me and my loved ones; but each second was a lifetime. Looking seawards I saw the ships still hurrying on to their doom, and in a few moments all was completed. Every vessel was either ashore or bottom upward. The Peruvian war-steamer *America* lost about eighty-five hands. The United States steamer *Wateree* escaped with the loss of one life; with a small draft of water, she was carried bodily on the top of the sea and landed about a quarter of a mile inshore of the railway track. The *Fredonia*, United States storeship, was bottom upward; every soul on board perished, excepting the Captain, Surgeon and Paymaster, who were on shore and were saved. The British bark *Chanarcillo*, of Liverpool, was lying high up on the beach, the remains of a hull; half of her crew perished. An American bark laden with guano was swallowed up, and has not left a vestige to tell her fate. The last of the ill-fated squadron, a Peruvian brig, was placed on the railway track, apparently without losing a rope or a spar. On what has since happened it is needless to dwell. For nearly two days we lay on the hills without covering and without food, in a constant state of alarm, as the shocks of earthquake were incessant."

The United States steamer *Powhatan* went south to Arica two days ago, and the Government have forwarded stores and funds to relieve the present necessities of the sufferers. Mr. CALDERON has given a liberal donation of $50,000, and Mr. HENRY MEIGGS, the American contractor of the Arequipa Railroad, donated an equal sum, to be distributed as follows: $20,000 for Arequipa, $10,000 for Arica, and $10,000 for Iquique, and the balance for other ports.

The principal part of Arica was destroyed by the first shock of earthquake; the second completed the work of destruction. Numbers of persons who could not get out of their houses were crushed to death. The loss of life is very great; the earth opened in many places, and the shocks were continually repeated for upward of eighteen hours. The town is totally in ruins. The wife of Lieut.-Commander W. L. JOHNSON, of the *Wateree*, was killed by a piece of timber falling on her, while with her husband in the streets of Arica making their escape.

The lost on the *Fredonia* at Arica are: First Lieut. Benjamin Dyer and his wife, Second Lieut. David Organ. Employes—J. G. Cromwell, J. M. Hunt, Rudolph Bagstecte, Nicholas Schravesand, George Beuder, Charles White, Sylvester Huggins, August Muller, Simon Juane, John Lambach, John Smith, Wm. Kerz, Henry Hazenburg. Sailors—Wm. Peterson, Richard Murray, Charles Huderborn, Jacob King, Peter and Henry Johnson, Henry Voss, Henry Sillin, Hans Holm, Charles Shoemaker, John Hickers.

Saved—George W. Doty, Commander; W. N. Williams, T. L. Dubois, Charles Leville, August Jansen.

The *Wateree* lost but one sailor. She is a mile and a half in shore.

The number killed in Arica was not known, but is calculated at 200. Among the killed is Mr. CHARLES L. WORM, Manager of the Arica and Tacna Railroad. The loss of property is immense. The Custom-house contained 15,300 packages, valued at $1,800,000. Terror, hunger and desolation reign supreme. There is no building habitable left. The Custom-house, Railroad station, Post Office, hospital, churches, the fort of San José, all are gone—even to the trees. No one is seen in the streets save now and then a person looking for spoils, or some relative searching for a dear lost one.

### DOWNFALL OF AREQUIPA.

A correspondent of the Panama *Star* writes thus of this city, which is located 90 miles inland:

"This city was completely destroyed by an earthquake on the 13th instant—not a church left standing—not a house habitable. The shock commenced at 5:20 in the afternoon and lasted six to seven minutes. The houses being solidly built and of one story resisted for about one minute, which gave time for the people to rush into the middle of the streets, so the mortality although considerable is not so great as might have been expected. If the earthquake had taken place at night few indeed would have been left to tell the story. As it is the prisoners in the carcel [public prison] and the sick in the hospital have perished.

The earthquake commenced with an undulating movement, and as the shock culminated no one could keep his feet; the houses rocked as a ship in the trough of the sea and came crumbling down. The shrieks of the women and the crash of falling masonry; the upheaving of the earth and the clouds of blinding dust made up a scene that cannot be described.

We had nineteen minor shocks the same night, and the earth still continues in motion. Nothing has yet been done toward disinterring the dead; but I do not think any are buried alive, as certain death must have been the fate of all those who were not able to get into the street.

The earth has opened in all the plains around, and water has appeared in various places."

The volcano of Arequipa is not an eruption.

Another account says:

"Arequipa, the second city of the Republic, is leveled to the ground; not one house is left standing, unless a few wooden erections on the outskirts of the city. The magnificent cathedral is not completely destroyed, but the towers are gone, and the building is liable, as it is in a very dangerous condition, to fall at any moment.

Moquegua, in the neighborhood of Arequipa, distant from the sea nine leagues, is likewise overthrown. Tacna has escaped with only the loss of sixty houses; 150 perished, principally children, who were going home from the schools at the moment.

There are endless rumors as to entire towns and districts having been swallowed up, but it were idle to repeat or give them currency until we have more reliable news. The earthquake, it is reasonable to suppose, must have been so severe in many places that great chasms may have been formed, and many new streams of water broken out in the hills.

It is reported that in Tambo Valley, just beyond the new port of Mejia (near to Islay), a small town was swept away, and out of 500 inhabitants only twenty managed to escape.

The Arrieros report the shock as having been felt very severely on the Pampa, the Coralon of the Tambo de la Joya in the midst of the desert was demolished.

### DESTRUCTION OF CHALA.

The steamship *Santiago* reports the almost total destruction of the Port of Chala by an earthquake which occurred on the 13th inst., at 5 P. M., the havoc continuing for about forty-five minutes. At the moment the steamer was about to anchor, after a shock which was felt very sensibly on board, the sea receded, parting the chain of the vessel, and of the Company's hulk at anchor in the roadstead, and then returned at a height of about fifty feet, covering the rocks about the anchorage and in the harbor and sweeping up into the town for the distance of over 1,000 feet. The Custom-house, Steamship Agency, Mole and everything within range was swept away by three successive seas preceded and followed by as many as twelve shocks of earthquake, each lasting from three seconds to two minutes in duration.

Although not certain, no lives are presumed to have been lost. Launches and everything afloat or within reach of the sea, were swept away.

The authorities of the port and such persons as were afloat were compelled to proceed to Islay, owing to the impossibility of returning again to shore.

The estimated loss at this port is $80,000.

### LOSSES IN OTHER CITIES.

The town of Tambo is entirely washed away, upward of 500 persons have perished. The towns of Tiabaga Vitor, Molliendo and Mejia, and all the villages within 150 miles are totally destroyed. In the latter place all the materials for the building of the Arequipa Railroad, which were deposited there, were washed away.

Mejillones, in Peru, is completely destroyed, in fact the whole coast from Callao to Iquique is in one complete state of desolation and ruin.

From Tacna accounts are equally gloomy and appalling; upward of forty buildings are destroyed. It is said as many as sixty-four distinct shocks of earthquake were felt, and which continued up to the last date (16th.) The earthquake was terrific in its effect, nothing of the kind being in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The towns of Sama and Locumba are nearly destroyed. The earth opened in many places and vomited forth hot water. The valley of Lluta is completely ruined. Mr. CHAS. WORM, the manager of the Tacna Railroad is dead. At Islay the sea rose to the height of sixty feet. No shipping was destroyed.

At Pisagua three ships were lost. At Mejia the sea carried away all the sleepers and rails for the Mejia Railway which were on the beach.

Owing to the elevation of the port, the damage done to Islay by the sea was not very great. The *Sea Lion*, English bark, lying there loading wood, suffered no damage. The French ship *Canton*, although left high and dry, succeeded in floating off with the return sea. The mole is nearly destroyed, and several of the launches. In the town every stone or cement wall is either demolished entirely or badly shaken. Among other freaks of the earthquake an entire new quebrada has opened at Guerreros, with a running spring at the bottom.

Mollendo is the depot of supplies for the Arequipa railway. Provisions, houses and property of every description were completely swept away.

At Tilo not a vestige of habitation of any kind is left, either at the port or in the town, which contained a population of 500 or more inhabitants. What was not knocked down by the shock was swept away by the flood attended by the loss of twenty lives.

The *Niñila*, English sloop, belonging to Mr. A. WELLINGTON, of Valparaiso, is a total wreck. The *Gambeta*, belonging to Messrs. GAMBETA BROTHERS, is also totally lost, as well as a schooner owned in Pisagua, and the entire crews perished. The losses will reach to more than $100,000, only part of the marine property being insured.

### DESTRUCTION OF IQUIQUE.

The correspondent of the Havanna *Chronicle* writes: "With deep sorrow I have now to inform you of the almost total destruction of this important port, on the afternoon of the 13th inst.

The inhabitants at 5:15 P. M. were thrown into a state of consternation by the approach of an earthquake, whose sinister noise was presaged in the usual way. The shock was tremendous and shook to the foundations on the rock, the most solid buildings.

Immediately on the passing of the principal shock, the sea raised a wave to the height of thirty feet which invaded the population, completing the work of destruction begun by the earthquake.

Nothing more appalling can be conceived than the double influence brought to complete a catastrophe which has no parallel in the annals of the West Coast since the destruction of Callao in 1746.

Not a mercantile establishment has escaped, nor does a vestige remain of the once opulent and handsome section of the town. The massive buildings belonging to the nitrate merchants, mostly constructed of stone and lime, have entirely disappeared, and not even the remains of their whereabouts exist. Those constructed of timber were consequently destroyed with greater celerity, and in many instances were removed bodily.

The loss of life has fortunately not been so great as it would have been had the occurrence taken place at night, but is put by the Lima *Comercio* at two hundred.

The inroad made by the sea extended to the Pantera, part of which was covered by the wave, and that section of the town known by the name of the Puntella, has been entirely destroyed, leaving nothing but debris and wreck of innumerable houses; not even the place where any individual once stood can be distinguished; the loss may be put down at over two millions of dollars.

The destruction has not been confined to Iquique. The establishment of the Tarapaca Nitrate Company at Molle (situated eight miles to the south) has entirely disappeared; the works in the nitrate districts have suffered materially, and it is much to be feared that very serious losses have occurred in the outports belonging to Iquique.

Universal distress pervades every grade of society here; very many respectable merchants and other inhabitants have been totally ruined.

The archives of all the Consulates have been lost, the same has occurred in the Judiciary, and official departments, the Custom-house and its dependencies having been totally washed away.

Since the occurrence and up to this moment repeated shocks have been felt, although of a milder nature; the inhabitants, filled with consternation, having retired on the incursion of the sea, cannot be prevailed upon to return to the town.

Over 200 persons were killed; among the victims are Mr. BILLINGHURST, the British Consul, and family.

Some members of Mr. BILLINGHURST's family made their escape in a boat which was carried through the ruins of his dwelling by the sea. Dr. BROKENHAM also lost his life at Iquique. At Pisagua the captain of the British ship *Kamahamaha* was drowned while trying to board his vessel during the eruption. The British bark *Dona Henrietta* was wrecked on the rocks at Junin; all hands saved; and the American bark *Condor* was lost at Mejillones; all the crew saved. Losses in Iquique estimated at $2,000,000.

The people of Iquique are said to be suffering terribly for want of water. The neighborhood is entirely void of fresh water and was solely dependent for a supply upon the condensing works situated close to the sea, which were washed away completely.

The shock appears to have extended along the coast from Callao south to Cobija and was felt with about equal severity at these two points, while nearly all of the intermediate ports are left in ruins. How far inland the shock was felt is not yet known; but it is believed to have carried destruction far up into the Cordilleras.

### NEWS FROM CALLAO.

A correspondent writes: "We are, as it were, standing on the brink of ruin; any moment we are expecting a repetition of the catastrophe of the 13th. You have no idea, nor can you form a just conception of our sufferings. The news from all parts of the South is heartrending—a complete ruin from Pisco to Iquique. We do not yet know the whole of the disasters. I am much afraid the worst is to come, as we still feel slight shocks, and the sea remains unsettled. We have just heard that Sierro de Pasco and Huancavelica are not to be seen, cities of about 18,000 inhabitants. Peru is done for; she has been thrown back at least one hundred years. I know not what to do, whether to fly or face the danger; but how can we escape the power of God?"

The Government has also sent the military to different points to keep order and render assistance. Mr. GEORGE PETRIE, General Agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, merits great praise. The steamer *Chili*, which sailed from Callao on the 21st, took a large quantity of provisions on account of the Company, to be distributed among the sufferers.

In view of the great national calamity, Congress adjourned for three days, and all places of amusement were closed.

In addition to the list published in our last issue of cities and towns destroyed, we have to add the following: Caparra, Charpa, Quicacha, Cabecera, Pullo, Chumpe, Antiquipa and Coracora. The cultivated and beautiful estates near Acarí are all ruined.

The port of Los Lomas is united to the islands in the bay; that port is now no longer in existence.

The Chincha Islands were the scene of heartrending calamities. At first a hurricane, subsequently an earthquake, and finally, as a climax, an immense tidal wave rose to the height of the highest part of the island. At the Chinchas great damage was done to the shipping. The following is a list of the vessels injured or destroyed: British ship *Resolute*, partially destroyed; British ship *Eastern Empire*, badly damaged; British ship *Oceanica*, almost a wreck; British ship *Southern Ocean*, badly damaged; Prussian bark *Leopold II.* a total wreck. Many of the above vessels were loaded, and were about to leave, their cargoes have all been badly injured. All the launches and small vessels are totally destroyed, the wharves and the mole are so injured that immense sums will have to be expended on them before they can be of service.

In addition to the mortality at Iquique, we have to record the death of Dr. ROCKINGHAM, Mr. SCOTT and Mr. KUERTON. The Peruvian Mineral Company of London is totally destroyed. After months of labor, and immense expenditure of money, the mining company, after being at work only two days, had their works entirely washed away, upwards of 400 tons of silver ore, heavy machinery, bottles of quicksilver, were all washed away, like so much chaff.

At Chancay Casma, and Husrney, the same phenomena of the tide took place. At the former port, a large quantity of merchandize was destroyed. The Captain of the *Eransuto Sayer*, from Talcahuana, reports that on the 13th ult., while about thirty miles from Pisco, he experienced a great movement of the sea.

In the town of Pisco nearly thirty houses have fallen in ruins. The sea inundated this place and nearly destroyed everything.

In the town of Canete considerable damage was sustained.

The port of Cerro Azul is almost ruined by the inundation; the shock felt here was light.

### CONFLAGRATION AT CALLAO.

On the 14th inst. the most extensive fire ever known in Callao broke out about 9 o'clock in the evening, originating, it is believed, in the Hotel Confianza, situated in the Calle de Constitucion. The flames were not long in gaining ground, and ere the fire-engines here and of Lima were in active operation the fire was so strong and powerful that it was with difficulty extinguished, and only after a great loss of valuable property. The fire extended, on the one hand, along to the house of the Prefect, and every house was burnt up to the Roma Hotel, the front part of which fortunately escaped. In the other direction every house was destroyed up to the first opening in the street, three or four houses beyond the building formerly known as the "Club Mercantile." Again, on the other side of the street the houses running from Calle de Sosiego to Calle de Peligro were also burnt to the ground; altogether some thirty houses are totally destroyed, and twenty-seven others seriously damaged. The whole loss by fire at Callao is officially estimated at $912,400. Only $80,000 in insurance policies is known to exist.

The United States flagship *Powhatan*, with Admiral TURNER on board, had sailed from Callao for Arica with supplies, and to render all assistance possible to the sufferers. The steamer *Union* had been loaded with provisions, &c., and dispatched from Callao by the Peruvian Government to render assistance to the destitute along the coast, but, owing to some defect in her machinery, she was obliged to put back to port.

The Congress at Lima had authorized the President to spend two millions of dollars on the destitute; and the guano agents had loaned the Government half a million dollars of the money without interest.

### HUANCAVELICA.

From Huancavelica no definite news has been received, but reports say that all the cities in that department have been destroyed. Cerro de Pasco is in ruins. The loss of life and property in the mining regions is reported very large. From Puno and Cuzco we have no tidings yet, but it is feared the news from these cities will be quite as sad as any yet received, as the motion of the earthquake seems to have come from the direction of these places.

The course of the earthquake was from south to north, varied with repeated shocks from west to east; the difference in time of the occurence between Islay and Chala, distance 145 miles, was about ten minutes.

### REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR.

From Guayaquil, under date of Aug. 16, the *Star* has the following:

"On the 16th of the present month there occurred in the Provinces of Pichincha and Imbabura a tremendous earthquake, unequaled in the history of Ecuador. The towns of Ibarra, capital of the Province of Imbabura, San Pablo, Atuntaqui, Imantad, &c., are in ruins. Where Cotacachi was is now a lake.

In Ibarra, Otovals and Cotacachi, almost the entire population has perished. In Quito the earthquake and its effects have been proportionately less, but the buildings are so much injured that the slightest movement will throw them down. There are already in ruins the church and convent of San Agustin, the two churches of Senora del Carmen, the towers of the cathedral and San Marcos, the College of San Luis, &c. The towers of the other churches, the Government palace and many private houses have been all cracked, and are momentarily threatening to fall to pieces. The towns adjoining Quito, as Perucho, Puellaro and Cachiguanjo, have almost entirely disappeared. The number of deaths in Quito have fortunately been very small, but in the other towns it is calculated that not less than 20,000 have perished. The few who are left uninjured in these places have been unable to assist those remaining alive or dying under the ruins, and have been obliged to fly from the stench of the dead bodies which commenced to putrify and infest the atmosphere."

Letters from Quito bring dates to the 19th, up to which time the earthquakes continued at intervals of a few hours.

It has been impossible yet to obtain data as to the cause of the terrible phenomena; some attribute it to the volcano of Agualongo and others to Cayambe.

The news which was received in Guayaquil up to the sailing of the steamer had been forwarded under the influence of great fright, and probably may not be quite correct. The next steamer will bring us fuller accounts, but they may be even worse, but in Quito nothing was known of the fate of the neighboring towns either of Ecuador or Colombia.

The venerable patriot, THEODORE GOMEZ DE LA TORRE, was saved in a most miraculous manner in Ibarra, where scarcely a soul was left alive, but he escaped sadly injured. His brother FRANCISCO was equally fortunate, but DON JOSE MARIA, their brother, perished with all his family.

Señor VALENZUELA, Minister of Colombia, remains in Guayaquil, having resolved not to continue his journey to the interior at present.

In Guayaquil the earthquake was felt at various times between the 13th and 16th, and another at a later date, but it did no damage. The first lasted forty or fifty seconds, the direction being from east to west, and the movement regular and slow. It is expected that there has been immense damage done in Esmeralda.

In addition to the foregoing we have received the following items from another correspondent, written on board the *Peru*.

I saw a letter from Quito stating that a terrible earthquake had, at 1:20 A. M. on the 16th inst., convulsed that Republic, resulting in the complete destruction of Itaburo, Ibarra, Otavalo and Cotocachi. The loss of life was estimated close upon 30,000.

Quito had been more tenderly dealt with, although it had been shaken considerably and some twenty lives lost. The populace had deserted their dwellings, and were living in tents in the squares and open spaces about the city.

A Government circular dated Quito, Aug. 16, gives the following particulars:

"A little after 1 o'clock A. M. of the 16th August, a severe and prolonged shock of earthquake was felt in this city, causing loss of life, and doing damage to property of the most serious nature. Up to noon of the same day the bodies of fifteen victims have been found, six of whom were brought in from the surrounding villages. Churches, convents, and other buildings constructed of stone have been so seriously damaged as to be either entirely uninhabitable, or requiring immediate and expensive repairs.

The damage to private buildings is very great. The terror of the people knows no bounds; all have abandoned their domiciles, some having fled to the open country, while others have permanently located themselves in the streets and public squares of the city, and cannot be prevailed upon to return to their homes.

The picture presented by the unhappy population is sad and melancholy in the extreme; the losses sustained to their properties and their homes is the least of their sufferings. The panic and terror which pervades the people baffles all description; a repetition of the earthquake, with its attendant horrors, is momentarily expected. It is impossible yet to tell which of our volcanoes is the cause of this disaster; the Government has not received information concerning its extent and duration. As yet we have only heard from the villages and towns in the immediate neighborhood of this city.

Up to the writing of this report seven shocks had been felt at Quito, the first of which was the most severe and destructive.

The shock of earthquake which was felt at the Guayaquil on the night of the 15th inst., was the same that had been felt at the capital, but no damage was sustained."

Incendiarism was on the increase at Guayaquil, several attempts having been made to set fire to buildings and property by a set of desperadoes. The Government has issued a decree prohibiting all persons from appearing in the streets after 10 o'clock at night without a lantern.

The 10th of August, being the anniversary of the independence of Ecuador, was celebrated with enthusiasm. The flags of the various Consulates and the shipping in the harbor were displayed, and at night a number of houses were illuminated.

### LATER.

By the British steamer which left Valparaiso on the 17th of August, we have later dates, including dates from Lima to the 27th.

I append further particulars from the Lima papers:

### THE CITY OF AREQUIPA.

Arequipa that was a beautiful city, constructed entirely of stone, with more than 50,000 inhabitants, and that had always been distinguished for the learning and valor of its sons, was completely overthrown by the earthquake of the 13th. Without exaggeration we may say that not one stone has been left upon another. The solidity of the buildings enabled them to resist the first shocks, and gave time to the inhabitants to escape to the streets and squares, but was not sufficient to arrest the violence and tenacity of the earthquake; notwithstanding, the number of persons buried beneath the ruins ascends to 200. The shocks still continued on the 16th.

In Arequipa, as in the other places, the first shock was succeeded by many others, which continued without interruption; the neighborhoods of Tiabaya and Sabandia and all the outlets of the beautiful city have shared her lot. The Misti, a volcano in whose lap the town was built, opened on the side toward the north, and threw forth earth and ashes; the water which the inhabitants used to drink has turned black, and of an insupportable taste.

Moquegua, an industrious city, whose excellent wines have been rewarded at the last two exhibitions of London and Paris, has been reduced, the same as Arequipa, to a heap of ruins, in a space that scarcely covers a fourth part of the area built over; ninety bodies have been disinterred from the ruins, in the country; not a house, not an office, not even an inclosure has remained standing; the crop has been completely lost; it was not worth less than a million of dollars.

The flourishing City of Arica, through which the greatest part of our commerce with the neighboring Republic of Bolivia flowed, and which was the most picturesque of our ports, after having been destroyed by the earthquake, was obliterated by the sea. There, as in the other towns on the coast, the water, after having retired considerably, fell with irresistible force on the ruins of the buildings and has left a sad and silent beach, where but a short time before was activity and life.

Of five ships that lay at anchor in the bay, not a single one has escaped, the entire or greater portion of their crews having perished, with the exception of the *Wateree*, a war-steamer of the United States, that struck about three miles distant, having lost only one man.

The losses at Arica are incalculable; only in merchandise deposited in the Custom-house, there were more than $4,000,000; the deaths amount to more than one hundred.

In Tacna the losses have been of less consideration, since only twenty or thirty houses have fallen.

In Pisco the sea retired more than four hundred yards and at 10 o'clock at night returned with fury, passing its usual limits more than two hundred yards and carrying with it everything it encountered; various stores on the beach were completely destroyed, and the mole very much injured in its foundations. The losses have been considerable.

In Chincha Baja the stores full of goods for loading, the offices of the Steam Company, and almost all the town were destroyed by the sea.

In the guano islands the shock was so strong that no one could remain standing; there, after the shock, the sea remained perfectly quiet, but at 9:30 o'clock at night commenced to retire, and when distant about 70 yards, an immense wave arose, which falling with irresistible force on the mole, tore away from its foundations about 70 yards of it, causing the inhabitants to give themselves up for lost; the vessels anchored, at the mercy of the waves, dashed with violence against each other, their anchors being of no avail, and suffered considerable damage.

It having been agreed upon by the Beneficent Society of Lima to collect from the ruined towns all orphans under 8 years of age, and not being able to deduct from its own funds the sum of $18,000, which had been calculated was the quantity necessary for the construction of the building in which they should be received, the Government has come forward, and ordered that it should be built at once from the funds of the nation.

Rear Admiral TURNER, of the United States Navy, and the Commander of the French war-steamer *Lamothe Piquet*, have generously offered their ships for the conveyance of assistance, an offer which has been gladly accepted, and both vessels have left with this object.

The Municipal body of Lima have agreed to raise a loan of $100,000 on a mortgage of their rents, in order to assist the helpless of the South.

### THE CITY OF IQUIQUE.

Almost the entire City of Iquique has been swept away by the waves, the offices of Saltpetre at Molle have suffered considerable loss, and Molle is completely destroyed.

The ports of Pisagua and Mejillones no longer exist. The important towns of Torata, Locumba and Sama, as well as Pocollay, Calana and Pachia have lost the greatest part of their buildings.

The port of Chala is almost ruined, and the inhabitants have had to remove to a distance of eight leagues.

A great number of towns in the Province of Parinacochas have likewise disappeared, and the capital itself has suffered severely.

Counting only what is known up to the present, the evil extends over more than 200 leagues in its greatest length.

More than 300,000 persons have remained without shelter and without bread in consequence of this horrible horrible catastrophe, and with difficulty shall we find in history an instance of a calamity which has embraced such an immense extent of territory.

The Government omits no effort, nor sacrifice of any kind, in order to alleviate the sad situation of those unhappy beings wounded at the same time by all the plagues that can torment poor human nature.

The Minister of Justice has gone to the South at the head of a commission, and the amount invested up to the present, including the remittances in money, and what has been spent in the articles being remitted, amounts to a million of dollars.

Numerous commissions of physicians and medical practitioners have been named, all well paid, in order that they should afford their services to the sick and wounded, and have taken with them complete assortments of medicines and every kind and variety of medical instruments.

All this reveals without doubt a Governor who watches over the welfare of the citizens, feels in his heart the national misfortunes, and is in perfect harmony with the fine sentiments which, on the day after the news of the disaster arrived, Col. BALTA addressed to the people of the South.

Our readers will not object to our giving them in our review these words, which cannot be otherwise than well received everywhere, since in all parts the generous sentiments of the human heart are equally appreciated. President BALTA has issued the following proclamation:

*To the People of the South:*

When I was prepared to shower all the good that power has placed in my hands on you, as on all the Republic, a terrible misfortune has struck you, and profoundly moved my heart.

With the approval of the Congress and of all good citizens, I have not occupied, nor shall I occupy myself in anything, but to diminish the evils produced by the great calamity which has befallen you. My first thought has been to fly to your assistance, to weep with you over your ruins, and to bestow upon you all the means of consolation of which the Government can dispose: but I can serve you better here; and authorized by the Congress to take all necessary measures to assist you, I send the Minister of Justice, Dr. D. LUCIANO B. CISNEROS, who will adopt all the measures necessary to alleviate your misfortunes.

The Divine Providence has thought proper to afflict the country with great misfortunes, at the moment in which my administration was commencing; being His work, it is also His the inspiration which animates me, and the force which sustains me, to give to the Republic a proof of my love and my devotion to it.

The school of misfortune has always been useful, and the great calamities with which God has afflicted his people have been at all times a lesson of humanity. Misfortune is a bond stronger than prosperity.

So, let us unite then to dry the tears of the unfortunate, to succor the orphans, to save families, to reëstablish your agriculture, to give impulse to your industry, and to raise from ruin all the Republic, more prosperous, more united and more happy.

No sacrifice, not even that of his life to attain those ends, will omit your fellow-countryman and friend.

JOSE BALTA.

LIMA, Aug. 21, 1868.

In Cuzco and Puno the earthquake was not felt. The reports about Huancavelica and Cerro Pasco do not appear to have been true.

### SUMMARY AND INCIDENTS.

On the 13th inst., between 4:56 P. M. and 5:3 P. M., an earthquake, that in different places lasted from two to seven minutes, oscillating from south to northeast, was felt with general consternation and fright, in a radius of 1,670 miles, from the port of Casma, in Peru, latitude 9° 10′ south, up to Cobija, in Bolivia, latitude 13° 17′.

There is no tradition in the history of Peru of a convulsion of this extent, duration and ravages; because in this one not only the movement of the earth and the consequent fire caused destruction, but also the sea, retiring to extraordinary distances, returned on the coast at the rate of ten miles an hour and with a wave of fifty feet high, that covered the towns and took away in its reflux everything within its power, leaving big ships high and dry.

In all the Southern ports, up to Callao, the ravages have been caused by the double action of earthquake and sea. In Callao the convulsion did no damage; not so the sea, and more than the last, a fire that occurred at the same time.

The places where the convulsion were felt the most have been: Arequipa, that is fifteen leagues inland, and Moquegua, at ten leagues distance. The first of these cities is close to the volcano called "Misti," and the second close to the "Ubinas." Tacna and Ica, distant from the sea six or eight leagues, have suffered little in proportion to the others.

Arequipe is placed at 2,392 ms. over the level of the sea, and Tacna at 560 ms.

By the data that we have received till the present, we believe that the centre of the phenomena has been the volcanical zone between Arequipe and Tacna, where are placed the Cailloma, the Misti, Ubinas, Huainaputina, Tutupaca and Candarave.

The earthquake that took place in Chili in 1835, the most severe felt in America up to the last, measured only 700 geographical miles in latitude by 400 in longitude. In the one we speak of to-day, the force of the subterranean movement extended 830 miles of latitude by 600 of longitude.

A letter from Tacna says that during the earthquake a large light was seen in the atmosphere at a considerable elevation, unknown in meteorological phenomena.

Another traveler says that he saw the Tambo of "Apo" placed in the top of the Cordilleras, fall to pieces.

Other intelligence of Arequipa says that a traveler saw the Mount of Orqueta (last of the snowy regions) disappear.

The Captain of the *America* reports that in the moment of the commotion the sea changed its color and seemed to boil.

In all the country round Arequipa earth continued trembling about seventy times in twenty-four hours.

### CHILI.

Some of the ports in the south have suffered from inundations which have caused great damage. Our correspondent in Talcahuano communicates to us respecting the disaster, under date of the 14th inst., the following:

"Last night the sea came forth from its depths, destroying all it met with in its path. The entire city has suffered fearful damage, and scarcely a single house that has not been flooded.

At 10 o'clock at night, a phenomenon was noticed. The sea had gone back over 270 yards, and this, in the opinion of those who had witnessed the destruction in 1835, was the forerunner of an immediate deluge. In fact, a little before 11 o'clock at night, it seemed to swell and rise some three and a half or four metres above its former level and dashed upon the beach with an awful roar.

Fortunately for the inhabitants of the port, who know either by their own experience or by the traditions handed down by those who saw the flood of 1835, that they should not confide in the usual calmness of the waters of our bay, they hastened up the hills the first moment the sea went out, and, thanks to this foresight, we have not now to lament the loss of hundreds of lives. But, in spite of this, it is known that four persons have been drowned, and it will not be strange should other accidents have happened which are as yet unknown.

From 12 at night until 2 in the morning the sea was in great agitation, retreating and rushing forward by turns, and at last subsiding within its ancient bounds.

The greater number of the storehouses have been overflowed, causing the almost total loss of the merchandise and grain contained in them. The water dashed through the streets, dragging with it furniture, merchandise, and all that the houses contained. The loss will be at least $300,000.

Every face wore a look of anguish, most through fear; others through seeing all they possessed sink beneath the waves. It was a fearful scene.

The authorities have shown the most praiseworthy zeal and courage on this sad occasion.

The most singular feature of this catastrophe is that it was not preceded by an 'earthquake or by a wind.'

In Tome the town was likewise inundated; but the particulars have not yet come to hand.

In Constitucion the vessels anchored in the port were swept up the river, some of them being left aground and others sustaining considerable damage.

Even in our bay, Valparaiso, a great agitation of the water was seen at daybreak on the 14th."

### ECUADOR.

There is no additional reliable news from Ecuador by this arrival. Col. FERRAND, a passenger, says it was reported at Paita, Peru, where the steamer touched, that a city of 20,000 inhabitants had disappeared—name not recollected—but this is probably not so. There are only three cities in Ecuador with that number of inhabitants and more, viz.: Quito, 80,000; Guayaquil, 22,000; Cuenca, 25,000. The other principal towns are: Ibarra, 13,000; Tacunga, 16,000; Riobomba, 16,000; Laja, 10,000; Esmeraldos, 500; Santa Rosa, 300. Quito is nearly under the Equator, in latitude 13′ S. and longitude 78° 43′ W. on the east flank of the volcano of Pichincha, and is 10,233 feet above the sea.

### GENERAL NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

There is not much of interest, save the earthquake. The Araucanian Indians are giving the Chilian Government a good deal of trouble.

Gen. KILPATRICK, United States Minister, took leave of the Government on the 17th of August, and left at once for the United States. Hon. AMBROSE W. CLARK, United States Consul at Valparaiso, is left in charge of the Legation.

In Peru, Col. MARIANO H. ZEVALLES had been inaugurated as Vice-President of the Republic, under Col. BALTA as President.

## PARAGUAY.

### Fall of Humaita—Details of the Attack of the Allies—A Collusion Between the Revolutionists Suspected—The Presidential Election.

The Valparaiso papers state that the formidable stronghold of Humaita fell into the hands of the Argentinians and Brazilians on the 24th of July; a revolution had broken out in Paraguay, and President LOPEZ was either dead or a fugitive. The allies attacked Humaita on the 16th of July, but were repulsed, leaving over 1,000 killed and wounded on the field. Eight days after, the place was theirs. Did they take it by main force? No. The Paraguayan leader, after heroically defending the position intrusted to him, declared against the Government of his country and surrendered to the enemy the fortress which had baffled the valor of the Argentinians and the mighty armaments of Brazil. The Commander of Humaita and some other officers of the Paraguayan army were partis to a conspiracy, at the head of which was one Señor BOREJS, Minister of War.

The revolutionists were in collusion with the allies. It is said that three Brazilian iron-clads were to cover the insurrectionary movement in the capital of Paraguay. When we are in possession of further particulars, we shall be able to explain the contradiction observable in this news. The revolution is triumphant, and yet LOPEZ has caused five of the ringleaders to be shot. In this manner alone has it been possible to vanquish a people whose heroism has been the astonishment of the world. That nothing may be wanting to her greatness and to the sympathy she has awakened in every generous heart, Paraguay yields, not to the arms of her foes but to the treachery of her own military chieftains.

When we remember that a successful termination of the war was beginning to be regarded as a thing past hope, we may easily imagine the effect which such an event must have produced in the Argentine Republic. Even in Buenos Ayres the people clamored for peace as a means of putting an end to the miseries of the country, and averting the scourge of civil war which threatened it anew.

This has not been the only event favorable to the Argentine Republic. The triumph of Señor SARMIENTO as candidate for the Presidency may justly rank side by side with the termination of the foreign war. A schoolmaster is to succeed a General at the head of affairs. There is every reason to expect that the new President will achieve conquests of a different kind: those of industry and enlightment. The school-house is the future field where the Republic is to display her energies.

## LOCAL POLITICS.

### Seventh Assembly District Irish Republican Campaign Club.

A meeting of this Club was held at No. 97 Bleecker-street, last evening. Eighteen new members joined the club. The following-named gentlemen were elected delegates to the Central Club: PATRICK SHOVELIN, MICHAEL BURNS, THOMAS KAIN, THOMAS J. BROWN, WILLIAM DILLON. Addresses were made by Gen. D. F. BURKE, Capt. D. J. HOGAN, Mr. JAMES HICKEY and Mr. THOMAS A. MASTERSON. After adopting a motion that the Club turn out on the occasion of the mass meeting of the Irish Republican Campaign Club, to be held at the Cooper Institute, early in October, the Club adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

### The Republicans at Greenpoint.

Friday night the Democrats of the Seventeenth Ward, Greenpoint, L. I., held a meeting at that place, but at the close of the proceedings the grounds were visited by a large party of Boys in Blue of the same ward who thoroughly disinfected the premises with patriotic speeches and songs. Saturday morning a vote was taken on car No. 17, when it was on its way from Greenpoint to Fulton Ferry, which resulted as follows: 23 votes for GRANT and 13 for SEYMOUR. On Tuesday evening next the Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward will hold a mass meeting at Greenpoint. A grand procession of Boys in Blue will be formed, and speeches will be made by Gen. JOHN COCHRANE and Col. TENNEY, of Tennessee.

### Third Ward (Brooklyn) Boys in Blue.

A meeting of the Third Ward (Brooklyn) Club of Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue was held at No. 149 Montague-street, Wednesday evening, and Gen. W. B. BARTON was appointed delegate to the General Committee. There will be another meeting at the same place next Wednesday evening at 8 P. M., to attend which an invitation is extended to all the residents of the ward who served in the army or navy during the war. The Club is composed of working members, and promises to give a good account of itself in the campaign.

### The Staten Island Republicans.

The Republicans of Tottenville, S. I., met at the Union Hotel on Friday evening last, and organized a GRANT and COLFAX Club. Dr. MOORE and D. D. T. DAVIE, Esq., addressed the meeting. The Republicans of Tottenville are thoroughly in earnest. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, with three rousing cheers for GRANT and COLFAX, three for GRISWOLD and CORNELL, and three mo... for the Union.

# TELEGRAMS.

## SPAIN.

### Spain to Garrison Rome in the Event of a European War.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 12.

It is reported that Spain has offered 30,000 troops to garrison Rome in the event of a European war.

Insurgents have appeared in the mountains about Ronda.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### Arrival Home of Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Queen VICTORIA has arrived at Windsor.

## FRANCE.

### Sailing of an Opera Troupe for New-York.

BREST, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The Transatlantic steamer *St. Laurent* left Brest to-day. Among the passengers are the members of Mr. J. GRAU's Opera Bouffe Company, comprising forty-eight persons. Prominent among the artists are Mmes. ROSE, BELL, DESCLAUZOS, FONTANEL, and Messrs. CARRIER, BECKERS, GABEL and BOURGOIN.

### The Trial of Whalen in Canada for the Murder of D'Arcy McGee.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Saturday, Sept. 12.

To-day was the sixth day of the trial of WHALEN. The Court met at 10 o'clock. There was a very large crowd present, including many ladies, members of Parliament, and prominent men from various parts of the Province. The prisoner was brought into Court looking worn and haggard.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, the Cincinnati witness, said he was arrested in Ottawa for Fenianism at the time of Mr. McGEE's death. He was in jail two weeks, and occupied the same corridor as WHALEN, DOYLE and other prisoners. He remembered the conversation between DOYLE and WHALEN. He said: "TURNER swore d—d hard against him, but he would be safe if the —— would only keep silent." The conversation was not carried on at intervals of three hours; it only lasted ten minutes. He heard no admission from WHALEN of having shot McGEE, nor the expression that he would shoot him like a dog. Witness was not locked in the cell at the time. Did not know if he could hear the prisoners talking if the door had been locked. The door was locked at 6 o'clock.

This closed the case for the defence.

The Crown brought forward rebuttal evidence.

The governor of the jail and turnkey deposed, all prisoners were locked up at 5:30 o'clock that day, and that Detectives HESS and CULLEN were then placed in the cell adjacent to WHALEN's. Other witnesses were called to rebut certain evidence of the defence given yesterday.

The Judge, at 12 o'clock, explained to the jury that the speeches by the counsel for the defence and the Crown, and his summing up, would probably occupy the remainder of the day, and as there was some doubt as to the legality of receiving a verdict on Sunday, he would adjourn the Court until Monday morning.

The Court accordingly adjourned.

DOYLE and BUCKLEY were indicted and arraigned this afternoon as accessories to the murder of McGEE. They plead not guilty. The trial will be postponed until the next assizes.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Two men became entangled in the machinery of Messrs. PARKER & HAYS' woolen mill this afternoon. One, named FORBES, was instantly killed, and the other badly hurt.

### The Missouri Knights Templar—Reception at St. Louis—Railroad Matters.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Sept. 12.

The preparations for the reception of the Knights Templar next week are nearly completed, and will be on an extensive scale. The different delegations, on their arrival, will be met by committees chosen for that purpose, and conducted to the quarters provided for them.

FRANCIS B. HARPER, of Boston, President, and his associate directors URIAH CROCKER, JACOB SLEEPER and ANDREW PIERSON, Jr., of Boston; ANDNEW V. STOUT and WILLIAM COFFIN, of New-York, of the South Pacific Railroad, arrived here to-day and held a meeting at which the unfinished portion of the Missouri division of the road was placed under contract. Work will be commenced on Monday next. The above-named gentlemen are also *en route* to the Indian Territory, to perfect arrangements with the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Osage and Tuckapaw Indians for land in their country, and to put in effect measures for the speedy construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad through to San Francisco, *via* the thirty-fifth parallel.

Eight prominent gambling houses were simultaneously raided by the Police to-night, and several thousand dollars worth of property captured.

### Bond Robbery in Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, Sept. 12.

The residence of STEPHEN TAFT, of the firm of S. TAFT & SON, grocers, was entered last night and the store and safe-key stolen without disturbing the family. The burglars then proceeded to the store on Front-street, ransacked the safe, and obtained about $7,000, mostly in Government bonds, deposited by different parties with the firm for safe keeping. No clue has yet been obtained to the robbers.

UNION, STONE & BOLSTON's grocery store, in Millbury, Mass., was broken into last night, but the burglar obtained only a trifling sum of money.

### Burning of the Steamer Patapsco Near Cape Lookout—The Crew Saved.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, Sept. 12.

The steamer *Patapsco*, from New-York to Savannah, loaded with hay, when eight miles north of Cape Lookout, at daylight this morning, was discovered to be on fire. It enveloped the steamer so suddenly that the crew had hardly time to escape to the boats. The origin of the fire is unknown. Nothing has been saved. The crew are at Morehead City. The Captain of the steamer is sick in the hospital at Fort Macon.

### A Lottery Office in Boston Broken Up—Three Children Killed.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The State Constables to-day cleaned out a lottery office in Congress-square, and arrested J. W. SNOW, CHARLES SNOW, STEPHEN W. SMITH and JOHN WATERHOUSE, charged with dealing in policies.

In Charleston, to-day, two wooden buildings filled with shaving for packing ice, owned by ADDISON GAGE & Co., were destroyed by fire. Loss $5,000.

A sand-bank caved in upon several children in Milford, Mass., a few days since. Three were taken out dead, and the fourth has since died of injuries received.

### Fraudulent Checks.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Fraudulent checks purporting to be daawn by Philadelphia firms on the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, have lately been received from the West and from the interior of New-York. They are all uniformly lithographed, according to the imprint, by MAYER & Co., Fulton-street, New-York, in pale red ink, entirely different from any used by the bank or its customers, and merchants should be cautious in receiving them.

### A Fire and Freshet in Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 12.

A fire in this city this morning destroyed FERGUSON & TOOTHAKER's bleaching establishment, and seriously damaging the millinery works of FERGUSON & MOORHOUSE, and the clothing store of E. EDDY. The total loss is about $5,000.

There was quite a freshet in West Troy last evening, caused by a sudden and severe rain. Dry River became choked, and the water gathering on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad bridge, crossed it, flooding cellars, overflowing lumber piles and doing other damage. The loss will amount to $8,000.

### Republican Meeting in Lewiston, Me.

LEWISTON, Me., Saturday, Sept. 12.

The Republicans of this section of Maine closed the Gubernatorial contest this evening with a large meeting in the Park, preceded by a procession of 10,000 tanners and a cavalcade of several hundred young ladies in carriages, decorated with flags and singing patriotic songs. They were accompanied by several bands of music. The city was brilliantly illuminated and decorated.

An attack was made on the procession at several points by men and boys with brickbats and other missiles. Several persons were seriously injured. The addresses at the Park were listened to by an immense assemblage.

### Republican Congressional Nomination in Pennsylvania.

SCRANTON, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 12.

THEODORE STRONG, of Pittston, was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Twelfth Pennsylvania District.

### Democratic Meeting at Addison, N. Y.

ADDISON, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 12.

M. M. POMEROY, Esq., addressed a meeting of about two thousand people to-day at Rathboneville. A splendid hickory pole was raised.

### The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 12.

The Senate to-day declared Messrs. CAMPBELL and WALLACE, colored Senators, ineligible, by a vote of 24 to 11.

CAMPBELL, in concluding his speech, said he knew his doom was certain, but claimed the right to enter a respectable protest at the proper time.

The protest of Messrs. CAMPBELL and WALLACE was received by the Senate and entered on the journal.

### The Adams Express Robbery Investigation in Canada.

DETROIT, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The evidence in the case of RENO and ANDERSON, charged with the robbery of Adams Express Company in Indiana, in May last, on trial at Sandwich, Canada West, for extradition to the United States, closed yesterday and the arguments closed to-day. Justice McMICKEN, Stipendary Magistrate, reserved the decision until next Friday.

### The Races at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, Sept. 12.

The great double team race, six heats of which were trotted yesterday; two heats being won by *Belle Strickland* and mate, two heats by *Twang* and mate, and two heats by *India Rubber Ben* and mate, was completed this morning. The seventh heat was won by *Twang* and mate, giving them the race. Time—2:39.

The heat was very close and exciting; *Belle Strickland* and mate were the favorites, and large sums of money were lost on them. This trot was the last of the Springfield races.

### Racing in Allegany County.

CUBA, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 12.

RUSSELL SMITH's one mile driving park was inaugurated yesterday with complete success. Five thousand dollars worth of pools were sold before 10 o'clock. The races were witnessed by a vast concourse of people. About $2,000, in purses, were won and paid. The $500 purse, for the best three in five, mile heats, was won by the fast-trotting mare *Clara*. Time, 2:40.

## WASHINGTON.

### The Tennessee Legislative Committee—An Ordnance Investigation Ordered—Fractional Currency.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The Committee of the Tennessee Legislature took final leave of the President to-day, and forthwith telegraphed to that body, that the President will sustain the civil authorities, and that an order has been issued to the Department Commander, Gen. THOMAS, to sustain and aid the civil authorities. Also that sufficient force will be furnished to accomplish that purpose. This is merely in accordance with orders heretofore issued for the government of Gens. MEADE, THOMAS and BUCHANAN. The Committee, however, are satisfied with the result of their mission. Reporters were excluded to-day, as yesterday, from the interview.

### AN ORDNANCE INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

By direction of the President a Court of Inquiry is appointed to examine into the nature of the transactions of Gen. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, regarding accusations against that officer contained in the report of the Select Committee on Ordnance, of the Senate and House of Representatives, submitted to the Senate on the 17th of July last. The Court will make a thorough investigation of all matters embraced in said report, and will report the facts developed by their investigation, and give their opinion thereon.

The following is the Court: Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, Brevet Major-Gen. A. H. TERRY. Brevet Major-Gen. HOLT will act as Judge Advocate. The Court will meet in this city on the first Monday in next month.

### FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $435,900.

*Shipments for the Week.*

| | |
|---|---|
| To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston | $100,000 |
| To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York | 50,000 |
| To the National Banks | 547,215 |

*Shipments of Notes.*

| | |
|---|---|
| To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York. | $100,000 |
| To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia | 50,000 |
| To the United States Depository at Baltimore | 20,000 |
| To National Banks | 257,500 |
| Total | $1,124,715 |

The following amounts are held in trust for the National Banks:

| | |
|---|---|
| As security for circulating notes | $341,889,700 |
| For public deposit | 38,052,350 |
| National Bank currency issued during the week | 98,850 |
| Total to date | 309,698,876 |
| Mutilated bills returned | 9,015,589 |
| Notes of insolvent banks redeemed | 808,329 |
| Actual circulation at this date | 299,874,958 |

### THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Official information has been received of the completion of another section of twenty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad extending to the eight hundredth mile post, west from Omaha, and about 300 miles this side of Great Salt Lake City. The section having been approved by the Government Commissioners and the Secretary of the Interior, it is recommended that bonds be issued to the Company.

### INDIANS IN MONTANA.

Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs MIX has received official dispatches from Montana, representing that the Indians are all peaceable. No disturbance had occurred during August among the Indians within the Salt Lake Superintendency. They have promised to abstain from further depredations on the whites.

### PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued bonds to the amount of $1,280,000 to the Central Pacific Railroad, that amount being due on the completion of forty miles of that road extending from the two hundred and fifteenth to the two hundred and fifty-fifth mile post east from Sacramento.

### PORT DUTIES AT MALAGA.

Secretary McCULLOCH received from the State Department to-day a copy of a dispatch letter from the United States Vice-Consul at Malaga, relative to certain changes in the port dues, of both Spanish and foreign vessels entering the ports of the peninsula and adjacent islands. Anchorage and light dues, which have hitherto been levied on the ton of measurement, are now exacted on the kilolitre, through which innovation those dues have been increased by about fifty-two per cent.; and, as the American vessels trading in the port of Malaga are in the average of much larger tonnage than those of other nations, this regulation will fall very heavily upon them. The difference between the old law and the new, on vessels of 400 tons burden, is, old law, $190 55; new law, $215; excess, $24 45. This law is now in operation, and the fact is already published.

# CURRENT LITERATURE.

## VERSES IN MY OLD AGE.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Come, from the ends of the world,
 Wind of the air or sky,
Wherever the thunder is hurled,
 Wherever the lightnings fly!
Come, with the bird on your bosom,
 (Linnet or lark that soars,)
Come with the sweet Spring blossom,
 And the sun from Southern shores.

I hate the snake Winter that creepeth,
 And poisons the buds of May;
I shout to the sun who sleepeth,
 And pray him awake to-day.
For the world is in want of his power,
 To vanquish the rebel storm;
All wait for his golden hour,
 Man, and beast, and worm.

Not only the seasons, failing
 Forsake their natural tone,
But age droops onward, sailing
 And is lost in the seas unknown.
No wisdom redeemeth his sorrow,
 For thought and strength are fled;
No hope enlightens to-morrow,
 And the past (so loved) is dead!
  Dead!—Dead!

## HOW VIOLET GOT A BEAU.

*From London Society for September.*

### I.

Dear little Violet! They must have known the color of her eyes before they chose her name. Poor little Violet! Her mother had died years before we knew her; then there came a step-mother, one of the old-fashioned step-mothers, strict and exacting, caring much for her own sons, and little for the lonely daughter of the new home. Second mammas, in these days, if we are to believe in modern fiction, exceed in love and tenderness all other women; but Mrs. Ashley belonged to an earlier part of this world's history. She had no soft place in her heart for that tender, violet-eyed, motherless child; perhaps even a twinge of jealousy because Mr. Ashley loved her so well.

Mr. Ashley, in time, learned to repress his feelings, knowing that, if noted, they only brought trouble upon his darling. He was naturally of a reserved, peace-loving disposition, and eventually schooled himself into perfect quiescence. Thus there arose a barrier between him and his lone child, too. All this ended by her throwing her little foolish love-burdened heart at the feet of a certain penniless young German who gave daily lessons to her step-brothers and herself. Mr. Otto behaved honorably; he liked the child well enough, and he found out her queer little secret one day quite by chance. She had written no end of poems about it and him. Instead of taking advantage of his discovery, Otto imparted it to her father. Then Mr. Ashley came to us for help.

Will and I had a private consultation; then I drove over to Harley-street, and brought Violet away to our cosey home. She was a sweet little soul, but half frightened and quite at a loss in her new surroundings. I had seen her now and then, but knew nothing of her; my visits to Harley-street were of the most formal. Friendship there was only between the gentlemen of the families. Will and Mr. Ashley had been school-fellows once upon a time. Violet sat in the phaeton beside me very grave and silent.

"Do you like driving?" I asked, whipping my ponies well together. We were out on the high road now, speeding homeward.

"Yes, thank you, I like it very much," she said, demurely.

"This sort of talk won't do," I thought: "we must come to a better understanding, in some way. I must win her confidence: after that we shall get on." So I turned and looked into her pretty face.

"Violet!" I said, "have you ever thought anything at all about me?"

"Yes,—often, because I liked you."

"That was kind. If you thought about me, and like me, did you ever pity me?"

"Pity you, Mrs. Bell! No, certainly not. Why ever should I?"

She was puzzled and somewhat interested. I did not answer, and presently she spoke her thoughts aloud:

"You have carriages and horses, and a beautiful house, and you can do just whatever you like, and—and—you have a husband who is good to you, and whom you love,—why ever should I pity you?"

"You seem quite sure about my loving my husband."

"Of course you do—any one can see that; besides, he is so nice, you know, you couldn't help it."

The little maid was getting quite cheerful now, and spoke in a chirpy pert way that I thought delightful.

"Well," I said, "that being settled between us, and granting all your ideas of my possessions to be correct, I think you would pity me if you knew how I have wished for something for years and years, and it has been denied to me."

Violet said "O!" and she made her eyes and her little mouth quite round to suit the letter and the astonishment it conveyed. We were crossing the bridge now, and one of the ponies was troublesome: so a little time went by before I asked:

"Do you know what I have wanted so long, my dear?"

"I think so. Some one to call you mamma, and to be your own, own, own pet, and Mr. Bell's, too. Is that what you mean?"

"Yes. Now you know my trouble. I know yours, too, Violet, and am sorry for you, and I think we can do one another good. That is why I asked you to come and stay with me. Do you know what we are going to do together?"

"To read, and work, and drive, do you mean?"

"Something nicer than that. To travel."

"O, Mrs. Bell! and am I to go, too?"

"Yes, indeed. You shall do anything and everything you like. This day week we are going abroad together; your papa knows all about it, and is quite willing."

That day week, accordingly, saw us leave London; and after a glimpse at Paris, very hot and dusty, but not the less amazing to our little *protégé*, we went on to Spa. It was very early, long before the Spa season, when we first arrived; but we purposed spending three or four months there, and found June sunshine sweet and pleasant. Nor was there any heat to complain of in the long Midsummer days that we spent in the woods there abounding.

What a sweet little nest is that Spa! What delightful walks, and rides, and drives! What glorious breeze and view from the heights, and what pleasant winding paths up to them! How pretty, too, is the one gayly busy street and the glorious avenue into which it spreads, when its attractions are at an end! Its principal feature is the "Redoute" (now superseded by a far handsomer building further down.) Opposite that centre of attraction, cunningly placed indeed for him who has won, or for those desirous to lose, crowd the shops of banker, tobacconist, hairdresser, ladies' fashions, jeweler, and, specially tempting, the repositories for stained and painted wood articles peculiar to the place. Thus the fortunate winner, sauntering out of the Rooms, is tempted in every possible way to invest a portion of his hoard; while the banker will, for a consideration, change any kind of money under the sun into five-franc pieces, to enable any unfortunate speculator to go and try again. One end of the queer little street leads into the much-sought avenue, as I have said; the other opens upon the miniature market-place and town hall.

Violet was very much amused by the men in big blouses who stand in the square from morning to night. Some are guides, others possess carriages or saddle horses, at service of excursionists; others, again, simply stand there looking on, smoking long pipes, and making slow observations upon all going on around them. Violet's *naïve* expressions of astonishment and delight were a kind of "continual feast" to Will and me; and the child soon became quite familiar and at her ease with us two old people. We must have seemed so very, very ancient to her. We were staying at the Hotel d'Orange, and had spent a very quiet, happy month, when some friends arrived, whose coming brought about various little adventures that have led me into this telling of Violet's proceedings. She had by no means forgotten Mr. Otto, and in confidential moments would tell me of his perfection and her admiration.

"Oh! I did like him so very, very much," she said one day; "so would you, if you knew him. He is very handsome, you know, bright blue eyes, and such a beautiful mustache! Then he used to be so patient and kind to me, and I did love to hear him talk. At last I could not bear to be away from him—I used to cry and feel so wretched; at least, not really wretched, you know, but such a nice, new strange feeling. You know I have read all about being in love. And when he came it used to make me start, and when he touched me I used to tremble. But now it is all over, quite over. He laughed at me! It was very cruel. You know he found my book of verses, and Otto was so difficult to show me to. Ah! Mrs. Bell, I never could have stayed on at home, and I am so thankful you took me away. I dreaded coming at first, though."

We had walked up to one of the famous wells to breakfast—the Sauvinière, that boasts of a greater attraction than its mineral spring. We had taken our meal out under the fine old trees, and found the côtelettes and omelettes well deserving of their widespread fame. My old gentleman had walked away with his cigar, and we two were still sitting in lazy enjoyment, very cozy and confidential. There now drove up to the inn door a queer old rumbly-tumbly chariot, drawn by two small Spa horses, belonging decidedly to the aboriginal species common there. I looked on in the contented, apathetic way in which people resting at ease generally watch the movements of active travelers.

Out of the nondescript vehicle sprang briskly a bright-faced, laughing youth, with an unusual quantity of thickly curling hair, which I noticed all the more because in jumping he lost his hat. Him followed, more soberly, a somewhat older man, who impressed me by his composed manner.

"He looks like the light-haired one's schoolmaster," whispered Violet.

The merry youth ran after his hat, and the other stepped back to the chaise, and held out both hands to help a lady in the difficult descent. She was a very tall, broad-shouldered person of middle age, and had about her an air of propriety. This expression went into all the details of her sad-colored attire; her very bonnet strings were cut into rigidly straight lines at the end, and the tips of her stiffly extended fingers were clothed in square-cut gloves. I do not say that I discovered such details in these first moments, but they came to be so associated in my mind with Miss Prudence Herbert, that I cannot speak of her without noting them.

Last, but by no means least, there came forth a very imposing gentleman, with a grand face and air, and a long silvery beard. All my apathy was at an end; I started to my feet, and approached the strangers. Certainly there could be no doubt, this was our dear old friend the General. I had been telling of him and his brave deeds but yesterday. Then I spoke of him as though there were thousands of miles between us, now he was here! I had seen him last twenty years ago, yet I knew him again instantly. He was a gallant young Captain then, and had stood in my dead father's place when I became Will's wife. Then I bade him a long farewell, but I had heard of him ever since; first from his wife, then from mutual friends, once or twice from himself. I met him now with outstretched hands. He gave me a kiss, and said I looked just as young as when he left home. Then he turned, in his courteous way, toward little Violet, who had crept up with her eyes full of curious questions.

"And this fairy?" said the General: surely I should have heard—I cannot have forgotten?"

"No, she is not ours," I answered, cheerfully. I saw our old friend was distressed by having spoken his surmise. "But we are taking care of her."

"Very pleasant care you find it, Missy, I should say. And where is Mr. Bell?"

He came up at the moment. Then there was much introducing. Miss Herbert was the General's sister-in-law, and had met him at Southampton with his younger sons.

"Miss Violet took you for your brother's schoolmaster," I said, at this part of the introduction; on which poor little Violet emulated the deepest-dyed rose with her blushes, and when we were alone scolded me well for being so very, very wicked.

The elder had gone out to his father some years before, and had just returned from Canada with him. So these great fellows were the babies I had cooed and crowed with; and this fair-haired, laughing Lionel was the chubby cherub that had rivaled even Will in my affections and attentions; and HE was the elder, after all! I fancied I could detect some of the aunt's schooling in grave Herbert, who was certainly very solemn for his years. A very handsome fellow, now that I looked more closely at him, and much more like his father than my old pet, Lion. Whether from old association, or for the sake of his laughing face and merry way, I don't know; certain it is that Lion immediately regained his hold on my affections, and that I was as enthusiastic in his praises as Violet herself, in whose thoughts he quickly usurped the place of Mr. Otto. Pray do not think that Violet was giddy or heartless; far from it, the little soul was all love, and had given of her tenderness to the very first man whom she could justly admire. It was only a child's feeling then; now, I thought, or came to think shortly, the woman was arising, and the child passing away. I said to Will, when we were alone after that meeting at the Sauvinière, that between Lionel and Violet had arisen a case of love at first sight; Lionel's admiration had been so plainly visible in his delighted face, and in his cheery words when he took Violet's hand in his. Then again, when we all went to the well, and Violet had been persuaded to put her foot into the legendary hollow stone and wish, it was Lion who held her hand to steady her; and he chatted all the time. He said how he wished that *he* might wish; and would she not wish his wish for him? "I must not wish my wish myself," he added; "don't you know that we men are not to have any extra chance of fulfillment given to us, like you of the privileged sex. Well, I grant you any and every privilege under the sun, cheerfully."

At this Violet put on her little pert pout and replied:

"No doubt the saints won't give men any encouragement because they are unreasonable in their desires, and don't deserve to have them fulfilled."

"I don't know about the reason, but I do know about the strength and good-will of my desires. Perhaps some day I will tell you, and let you judge for yourself."

I can see all the pretty picture before me still. Glimpses of very blue sky and fleecy floating cloudlets, through the rich foliage overhead, fantastic shadows swaying on the sward beneath, balmy air all about us. The brave old General opposite, leaning on his younger son's arm; Aunt Prudence a little further back, holding the glass of disagreeable water at stiff arm's length, my dear Will persuading her, in his droll way, to try its salutary effects. Then—between them all and me, and some steps below us—Violet, as lovely a type of maidenhood as I have ever had the good fortune to see. Her arched brows raised, her sweet lips parted in a smile of protest, her long soft curls taken off the smooth brow, and falling gracefully over her shoulders, and her trusting look and hand given childlike to the care of her bright-faced companion. Her whole attitude—even the soft blue folds of her muslin dress—adding to the inexplicable charm that an innocent girl has in the eyes of all beholders. Of course Lionel had his share in the making of the pretty picture. His merry face and strong figure; his twany—I was going to say mane, and it would be correct—well then, his tawny mane and beard, and the admiring interest with which he regarded "the child of wishes," as he talked his nonsense—all these things impressed themselves on my mind's eye, and enable me to-day to give you a faint idea of a bygone, but very brilliant reality.

The meeting of that morning made a new era in our Spa life. Where we three had formerly gone there were now mostly seven of us, and many happy days we spent together. As for Violet, what with sunshine, happiness and love, she was growing absolutely beautiful so I saw, and needed not the constant telling of the two old gentlemen, whom I voted far more impressionable than the young ones. As for the General, he put himself entirely at Miss Violet's feet, and led her away into an enthusiastic flirtation, which often called for my severest criticism as chaperone. Lionel's admiration was evident enough; but Herbert seemed to heed the child's loveliness as little as Aunt Prue; but then Herbert was altogether so quiet and unimpressionable. With his godmother, Miss Herbert, I had to fight many small battles about the liberty granted to the young people in the disposal of their time and the choice of their amusements, especially on the occasion of a very nice ball. Lionel had entreated so for Violet's *début* at this entertainment, that I at last yielded.

"You give way to the young people too much—far too much," said Aunt Prue, severely. "The idea of encouraging—I may say, leading them on to think of nothing but pleasure appears to me almost sinful. Surely we are not sent into the world on such account. Life has sterner thoughts and duties."

"But we are here for the holidays."

"I greatly fear, Mrs. Bell, you would have all the days of the year devoted to dances and junketings, and leave none for sober works. I cannot but say that the idea of this ball is extremely distasteful to me, and I misdoubt me much that the effect of such dissipation will not tend to the improvement of the youthful minds of which we have undertaken the charge!"

"I am so sorry you don't approve. We must not disappoint them now; Violet and Lion have quite set their hearts upon it."

"There, my dear madam, you put my worst fears into words. As for my beloved Herbert, I shall certainly exert my influence in withholding him from these thoughtless pastimes."

And so on, and on. My bluff old Will voted Miss Prudence a bore, and a muff, and all sorts of naughty names; but I knew that, though fussy in words, she was always ready for a kind and generous action. This much-debated ball was the first "select" one of the Spa season, and it had been settled that we should all go. As for Miss Herbert and her godson, of course we should miss them; but they were not absolutely indispensable. I had dressed my little Violet in snow-white, and crowned and garlanded her with silvery leaves. Over her curls, too, I had shaken a silvery shower, and Will had, with some difficulty, procured corresponding ornaments for her neck and arms. I thought her perfection, and kissed the laughing lips with—I think, almost a mother's pride. Will led our pet into the room, while I leant upon the General's arm. Lionel, tired of waiting, had gone on; but in the pretty rooms we looked for him in vain. He had claimed Violet's promise for the first two dances.

"I want to get her well used to the slippery floor and the size of the rooms, you know," he had said, half apologetically. When I looked on her now, I thought the dear boy needed no excuse. But where was he, and why did he not gladden his eyes with the sight of our fairy? Meanwhile Herbert was leading her away. He had been standing half hidden behind one of the pillars near the entrance, and I caught sight of his watchful eyes as we came in. But he did not join us until the music began, and Violet looked on with a wistful disappointment. She rewarded her unexpected cavalier with a beaming smile, and was swiftly carried away among the dancers, while we elders looked on.

"How well the lad dances!" said the General; "upon my word, I did not expect it of him."

"Such a partner would put life into any man," said Will. "I am going to have a turn myself presently."

The next quadrille saw Mr. Bell and Violet standing together, with Herbert and me as *vis-à-vis*. *Then* I felt almost thankful that Miss Prudence was not looking on. Of course we had all wondered—first privately, then to one another—as to what had become of Lionel. At last I became uneasy, and deputed Herbert to go and seek his brother, and not to return without him.

"Do you really not know what keeps him, Mrs. Bell?" he asked, looking straight into my eyes.

"No,—indeed, do you? I am anxious because he was dressed and waiting, and said he would come on here. Do you know?" But Herbert was gone before he had time to reply; he had muttered, "I will find him," and had drawn his brows somewhat sternly, I thought; but then Herbert was so peculiar, and might have meant nothing.

We had met some English friends, and we had made some foreign ones, during our stay, and Violet had more dancing offers than she could accept. There was a certain Mons. Déjazet, who had put his heart, verbally, at her feet, and at my feet, all the evening, and who was excited by *cette beauté virginale* to a frantic pitch of gesticulation. The little man looked altogether like a lively note of admiration. He capered and figured about our pet, and brought her *rafraichissements* innumerable. She took all his attentions in excellent part, and was grateful and amused. Before we left Spa Mons. Déjazet had demanded our permission to pay his addresses to *cette charmante jeune personne Mees Vi—o—lé.* I made some allusion to her about her French suitor, and her answers were quite sufficient to warrant Mr. Bell in humbly declining the proffered honor. Mons. Déjazet, with his *cinquante mille livres de rentes*, was astounded, and went his way in wonder, but in peace.

Herbert soon came back to the ball-room. "Lionel will follow me directly," he said, and gave his impatient partner his arm. A few minutes later our truant appeared waltzing away with a certain Miss Noble. That dance over, he came to me.

"I am so sorry, Mrs. Bell; I really could not help it. I quite intended to come straight here, but was detained, and, seeing me come in, Mr. Noble begged me to dance with his daughter, so I could not come straight to you. Where is our sweet Violet?"

"There is MY sweet Violet," I said, a little coolly; "and she is enjoying herself amazingly." Then I looked well into his face. "You are strangely flushed, Lionel, after one dance."

"Am I?" he said, and bit his lip. "I am very warm."

"You can rest at your leisure now."

"No, by Jove. I am going to make up for lost time." Just then he saw Violet standing opposite.

"O Mr. Bell, how delicious she looks to-night!"

But Violet did not come over to our part of the room, as he had expected, and, as soon as the music began again, whirled by with Mons. Déjazet.

"I can't stand this," muttered Lionel, and hotter blood came into his face. He left me, and watched his opportunity; with the last chord he lifted Violet's hand in his, and walked her off, unceremoniously. They went into the further room; I followed swiftly, and was in time to hear him say—

"But you must not, must not be angry with me; I am so savage with myself."

"But, Lionel, I will know what kept you. Tell me; then I will forgive you, and dance with you again."

"O do. Dance pretty with me, and don't pout and look so bewitching, or you'll make me say more than I ought."

"You must tell me first, Sir."

"I cannot tell you first or last, Miss."

"Then I will not dance, at least not with you. It was worth Herbert's while to come to me."

"He is such a calm chap, nothing tempts him."

"Maybe I was sufficient temptation."

"O you daughter of Eve!"

"Don't abuse my dear first mother, Sir. I never will acknowledge that she was so much to be blamed as people make out. Why did not Master Adam sensibly and kindly point out to her the error of her ways? She might have been led aright with very little trouble."

"In your opinion, then, Adam should have reasoned with—with a woman. Poor logic! sad would have been thy early fate."

"Now you are talking nonsense, and only to lead me away from the questions I WILL have answered. What kept you, Lionel?"

"Will you come and see?"

"Nothing I should like better."

"Come then."

"Oh! what can it be? Would Mrs. Bell let me, do you think."

"Never mind Mrs. Bell. Trust yourself to me. I love you, sweet little Violet, and mean to make you my wife some day. Come with me now."

She looked straight into his face for a moment, then gave a low laugh.

"I will come with you now," she said, "for the fun of the thing, and because I am curious; but as to that other proposal of yours, I have nothing to say to that." She had a very determined, quiet air when she chose, and now said her words so resolutely that they startled me. Lionel laughed aloud.

"Time will prove, my dear, and I can wait. We must fetch your cloak, and muffle you up well. Now you can come."

I, very near them, though hidden, had heard much of what passed, and now resolved to follow. I had no longer any doubts as to where our pet was to be taken. I left them to go their own way, while I went back to my husband, and whispered hurriedly to him. Then I put my shawl over my head, went back to the hotel, fetched a bonnet and veil, and rejoined Mr. Bell at the entrance of the Rooms.

### II.—ON THE HEIGHTS.

When I put my hand upon my husband's arm, we walked up the stairs, but did not go among the dancers this time. We went into a lofty, well-lighted saloon, in the centre of which stood a crowd. That it was an eager, anxious crowd was my first observation; the next, its strange component parts. I had seen such places before; I had watched the green table of danger with its weird numbers; I had heard the monotonous call of the croupiers, and watched them raking up the lost money. But I had never looked with such intense interest on all these things as now, on this night, when I wished to note the effect upon our darling and her admirer. By this time we had all begun to think of them as belonging together. Their suitability had been beyond doubt from the first. Age, faces, and fortunes would be well mated, so we wise elders had agreed. A little to our right they now stood, far too much engrossed by the gambling operations to heed us. Now and again Violet would turn with inquiring look or word to her protector, to whom she clung timorously, then back to the table and those nearest and most interested. Her lips were parted, and all her powers of keen observation shining from her wondering eyes. Lionel had not forgotten her presence, but his thoughts were chiefly with the game playing before him. Mechanically his hand moved toward his pocket, and he brought forth small gold coins.

"I must try again," he said; "your presence must change my luck. Do choose me a number from among those marked upon this table. Do. Only mention one, just one."

"Is it wrong, Lionel?"

"No, no, very kind; quite right."

"Thirty-six," said Violet, and Lionel hurriedly pushed three ten-franc pieces upon the chosen number.

In another minute thirty-six times that sum lay awaiting him.

"Shall I leave it?" he asked.

"No, no, take it, take yours—anything. But come away, please, come away," said Violet, not in the least understanding the transaction, but quite aware of the hungry and envious eyes that followed the money as it came back into her companion's hand. And then the eyes were turned upon her, and I could see the blood mounting painfully into her very temples. Some of the eyes so attracted were not speedily withdrawn. One swarthy, black-bearded man, with eyes like a hawk, rose, and invited our pet by look and gesture to take his chair.

"Mees has all the favor of ze godlike Fortuna," he said, grinning.

"Do sit, Violet; you will not be noticed so much; do, there's a dear girl, and tell me what to play."

"I shall unite to your ventures," said the foreigner, evidently understanding the purport, though not the words of Lionel's entreaty. And he backed quite out and offered his chair to our poor confused pet. I was just coming to the rescue, when Herbert—who had a knack of appearing at the right moment on this evening—stepped forward.

"You have forgotten that I was to have the last waltz, Violet," he said; "I have been seeking you; come." He took her unresisting hand, gave his brother, who was about to interfere, a look that Will called a "silencer," and led her away. They did not go back into the ball-room. When I reached the hotel, I found my Violet in tears.

"You are over-excited, my dear," I said, and began to take off my ornaments.

"I am in such trouble, I don't know how to tell you. Will you ever forgive me?"

"Dear child, you have done no harm."

"Do you know—do you, really?"

"Yes, I was there, watching you. We quite intended to show you the Rooms some evening, and Mr. Bell would have explained the game to you. There was no harm in your going, but Lionel was to blame for taking you in your ball-dress." After this the little soul sobbed all the more. I put her into her bed and sat beside her, holding her trusting little hand in mine, until her breathing became regular, the tears dried on her face, and she slept. Perhaps another tear fell upon it as I kissed her, but I know that I thanked God for his mercies, and for the beauty and brightness in this pleasant world.

I am sorry to have to tell you that my old favorite, Lionel, did not behave himself very well during the next month. Miss Prue was in a state as nearly bordering on distraction as propriety allowed her.

"The young man must have his fling," said the kind General; "he has never seen anything of the sort before. He'll soon come straight again. Don't worry him, Prue; he is a good lad."

"Worry him! What expressions, brother! Counsel, advice, are now to be spoken of as men speak of—of aggressive dogs. Worry, indeed!"

At last, however, things were getting too bad. Lionel took his seat at the green table as soon as the doors were opened, and scarcely left it again until they closed for the night. We all besought the General to interfere.

"Our little plans for Violet will all be ruined by his present thoughtlessness," I urged. Then the father told his son he must either give his word not to reënter the gambling saloon or return with them all to England, and at once. Lionel chose the former alternative. He must have felt grateful to his father, who had allowed him to run on in his own way, and given him all necessary moneys without a word of complaint, until a check was absolutely necessary. So Lion acquiesced with a good grace, and now sought to pass his time, and forget his craving for play, in a fresh burst of love-making. But in Violet there was a change that chilled these thoughts of his. She did not turn from her merry-faced friend—that might have augured hope in winning her back; but she met him without any of her wonted interest and sprightliness. She did not care if he came, stayed or went. She did not mind walking with him, but she showed neither liking or disinclination when such walking was proposed. We all saw the change, and I acknowledged that I had been hasty, and that the woman's feelings still slumbered in the little breast.

"Perhaps she will never care for any one," said Will. "This is the second lover in six months."

"She has never been beloved yet," I answered, fearing to say more, as I had been so manifestly wrong in my former ideas. My husband shook his head.

"You are very queer creatures, you women, very queer, and not to be sounded at all. You're either two shallow or too deep; it's not for me to say which. How some girls would have clung to that handsome young fellow all the more pertinaciously, just because he was thoughtless and foolhardy, and turned his back upon them a bit, and hankered after forbidden pleasures!"

"That would have been so if a girl—if Violet had loved him. But, indeed, matters went too fast and too smoothly; we might have been sure they could not end in rose-color."

"The old theory about its being unfortunate to win the first rubber? Cards and love have something in common."

"Have they though? Then I will thank you for some information about"——

But that led us on to another subject, with which Violet has nothing to do. That young person was altogether in a somewhat contradictory and unsatisfactory frame of mind for weeks after the ball at the Redoute. She made desperate love to the dear old General, and turned her back, as Will says, on all her other friends. I never found out what passed between her and Herbert when he led her home on that eventful night; but I know that she shunned him, could not be induced to take a walk with him alone, and scarcely answered if he spoke to her. And yet I caught her eyes earnestly fixed upon his face sometimes, and I knew that she heard, ay, and eagerly listened to, the few words he spoke. He was not much with us; he liked walking, and would often start away with his knapsack on his back, for two or three days' tour.

October was coming upon us now, and we began to speak of going home. I had resolved that nothing but absolute necessity—or a good husband—should take our darling from us again. She was such a blessing and comfort, and so constantly reminded us, by her very name even, of Spring and sunshine, and all that is sweet and pure in Nature's day of promise.

How long might she be with us? I thought. I held a letter from Mr. Ashley in my hands. I had told him my wishes and opinions honestly, and he had responded with all possible kindness. *He* would not take her away. How about that handsome lover with the tawny mane.

We elders were sitting out in the beautiful avenue, listening to the energetic band, and the two in my thoughts were walking leisurely up and down. Lionel's arm had been offered and rejected, and he had folded his hands upon his back. Violet, a little pouting, a little trifling, wholly charming, toyed with her parasol, looked provokingly into his face, and gave him pert answers in her own pert way. At last he grew impatient of her nonsense, and must—I judge from later confessions—have said something like—

"You are making fun of me, Violet. I am in earnest, and will not be laughed at. I tell you plainly, once for all, I love you, and want you to be my wife. I am tired of all this play. Let there be an end to it."

"I don't think I made the beginning?"

"You did. I thought you beautiful that very first day, when I placed your little foot in the wishing-place. I wished *then* that you might have put it upon my neck instead, and called me your slave. I would have done your bidding fast enough."

"Now you know me better you want me to do yours. Thanks; I don't care about a master at present." And she laughed merrily enough. Then he stood still, fronting her.

"Violet," he said, "I ask you for the last time, will you be my wife? I know Mrs. Bell would like it, so would my father; he wants me settled; and surely your father could not object. Violet, may we write and ask him?"

"No!" she said, and I saw her plant her foot and parasol firmly down into the ground. "No, no, no! ten thousand times, no! And I tell you, Lionel, you will never change me, not if you worry me all the few days we stay together. you will never change me. I don't love you, and I don't love Mr. Otto, though you have picked up that silly story, and choose to say so, and—and—and—I don't think I know what love is, and—I don't wish to. There!"

"Let me teach you. I can, and will."

"From you, I could never learn it. Let us be friends. Shake hands, and have done with the nonsense, once for all."

Of course he would not shake hands, but went away from her with hasty and angry steps.

She told it all to me afterwards, and silenced all comments or eulogy.

"Dearest and kindest of mothers,—and you do seem to me, like a mother," she said, with her eyes full of tears, "you love me, and you love dear Mr. Bell, and you know how nice that is, and we are all so happy. Let us go on so. I am sorry if he cares for me; I know it won't last; but I do assure you I can never care for him, in the right way, you know."

After that walk Lionel did not come near her. He was a somewhat spoilt and a vain young man, and his vanity had received a smarting blow, which he could neither ignore nor forgive.

The last morning of our pleasant stay had come. Violet had hurried away to her mineral bath, from which she was wont to return like Hebe, or Aurora, or any one famous for rosiest health. Herbert had been away for a day's walking, but had promised to return in time "to see us off."

After her bath, Violet walked away along the winding path, up to the heights that tower over the town.

"I wanted to take a last look at the dear place," she told me afterward, "and I marched away, up and up, till I came to the brightest point for the view. I took my hat off, and stood panting and looking down, when, all at once, Herbert stepped out of the wood. He startled me so! And I was so warm, and so out of breath, and my hair all untidy! I was so ashamed! He said he had been walking since before sunrise, on purpose to—to—to see us again before we went, and to offer me a little flower that he had found. He said, 'Was it not a very strange time of year for a—for this?' Then he showed me a forget-me-not. It seemed to come in answer to his thoughts and wishes, he said, just as now came the Violet in whose hand he wished to lay that other blossom. Then he gave me the flower, and held my hand, and—and—and—somehow, all at once, he held me, too, and I cried, and I think he cried, but I don't know. He said he was too happy. Dearest of mothers, I do know that I do love him, and that I am too happy, and that it is—so nice!"

So the woman had arisen at last. It was not very long before I had to give into another's keeping the flower that had come so young and guileless a blossom into mine.

It is only a sketch you see, a little jotting down about sunshine and love; perhaps a rain or a storm cloud, but it speaks of a time that has led to a very beautiful Summer in two human lives, now one!

## THE SMOKER.

*From all the Year Round.*

Sometimes the big world vexes me,
Sometimes dull care perplexes me;
 Sometimes on the sea of life
Such storms around me cluster,
And roar and rave and bluster,
 I seem to sink in the strife.
No matter! There's always truce
 In the heat of the wildest war;
At least I dream or think so,
 As I smoke my first cigar.

Sometimes when nothing ails me,
Except that the money fails me,
 I envy the rich in their pride;
Though their only obvious merit
Is the gold that they inherit
 And couldn't earn if they tried;
But quietly after dinner
 I banish such thoughts afar,
What do I care for Fortune
 As I smoke my second cigar?

Sometimes, in the heartless city,
I think it a shame and a pity
 That cash and virtue are one;
That to swindle for shillings seems awful,
While to plunder for millions is lawful,
 If only successfully done.
But why should I mend its morals,
 Or call the world to my bar?
I've dined, and I wish to be quiet—
 I'll smoke my third cigar!

## GREAT EPICURES.

*From All the Year Round.*

To be an epicure a man should be rich; a poor epicure (unless he steals) must lead the life of twenty Tantaluses rolled into one. ELWES, the miser, was that unhappy creature: an epicure restrained from indulging in one vice, by the preponderance of another. People who laid traps for his rusty guineas used to bring him luxurious dishes, which he spoiled by his meanness. On one occasion a prudent lady sent the old miser a plate of richly stewed carp, of which he was known to be fond. It arrived cold. The difficulty was how to warm it. ELWES had no coal; he was not going to waste a fire; nothing would induce him to do that. What should he do? A happy thought struck him. He took the dish, covered it with another, and sat down on it patiently like a hatching hen until it got tolerably warm, and the generous port wine flavor was elicited from the gravy.

There was a story current some years ago in Paris, of a Gascon equally fond of good living, but from much more tangible reasons unable to indulge his taste. On a search for a dinner at some one's expense, our wily Gascon one day entered a restaurant where a pompous gourmand of the parvenu kind was just finishing a solitary but elaborate dinner, and sat surrounded by trophies of the strength of his jaws. The gourmand was just then annoyed at some doubts of the power of his appetite.

"*Eh bien*, gentlemen," he said, carefully selecting a toothpick. "My waistcoat strings are ready to fly, and yet I could recommence now, if any one would offer me a wager."

The Gascon leaped at him. "I accept the wager, Monsieur," he cried, throwing down the carte he had been hungrily scanning. "I'll meet you, though I had formed a project of fasting for a week, for only three days ago I began at a tremendous wedding feast, which has lasted from then till now."

The gourmand, either through politeness or pride, inquired no more, feeling sure of victory in whatever condition his adversary might be. The bet was made. Whoever gave up first was to pay for both dinners. The Gascon ate like a lion. He was a goinfre at the soup, a goulu at the fish, a gourmand at the entremets, a gourmet at the wine, a friand at the dessert. Unfortunately, his stomach, like a dry balloon, could not expand quite quick enough. The Gascon felt there was something going wrong internally, but on he plunged, a hero to the last, and knowing that, victorious or defeated, he could not pay, he ate until he fell in a swoon of repletion.

The waiters felt that here was the beaten man, to whom they had to look for the bill. They surrounded the prostrate champion, partly to find his address, partly to sound his purse, and make sure of their money, but, alas! the Gascon had not enough even to pay Charon for the ferry over the gloomy river. The restaurateur, in his dispair, appealed to the witnesses whether the living ought not to pay for the dead. Gourmands are generally good natured easy people. This epicure, delighted at his victory, though it had ended in the death of his terrible opponent, drew out his perse, and smiling blandly at the prostrate Gascon, quietly paid.

The generous creature had hardly left, before the Gascon, who had remained forgotten in a corner, came to himself, and comprehending from a few words dropped by the nearest waiters that the bill was settled, was so overjoyed that he began to move, which instantly brought every one around him. The universal cry was, "Give him an emetic!" "Bring a stomach pump!"

The poor wretch turned pale, pulled himself together, and, with one bolt, dashed like a harlequin through the glass doors into the street.

"I am all right," he said when was safe; "Cadedis, I'll take good care of myself, for I am cured now for a good week more."

That Gascon was evidently a great undeveloped epicure, who only wanted a good income to have sipped his ortolan soup with the best. We can scarcely doubt that in the old Greek times he would have worn his tongue in a little case, like the Sybarite mentioned by ATHENÆUS, who was anxious to preserve the purity and sensitiveness of that useful and favored organ.

But Capt. A., of Chantilly, to judge from the epicurean records of Paris in the year 1805, was not much behind the Gascon in his appreciation of at least the quantity of food. Capt. A. had been in the cavalry, but he quitted that service on account of having grown so extremely corpulent that no horse could be found strong enough to bear his ponderous weight. Yet, fat as he grew, he preserved his splendid appetite in its first bloom.

The regiment in which Capt. A. had long served, happening to pass Chantilly, the officers resolved to give a dinner to their old comrade. His oldest friend, who knew the Captain's appetite best, asserted that, though only twelve men were to sit down, dinner must be ordered for four-and-twenty. A pert young Lieutenant replied that, surely with a good dinner for twelve, they could entertain one person more; but the old Captain assured them that if Capt. A. chose, Capt. A. could eat the whole dinner himself. A bet was made of fifty louis by all the mess against the old Captain, who instantly started in search of Capt. A., to bring him at once to the spot.

He found his man at table. When he heard the cause of the visit, the Captain seemed sorry.

"You've chosen a bad time, old friend," he said, with a half sigh, partly of regret, partly of repletion. "I have already taken three basins of purées, and have eaten this boiled leg of mutton, of which you see only the white handle. But, as I have long held you in esteem, I'll try and do something for you. Here, boy, my hat. Dear Sir, I am at your service. At what inn are you?"

Arrived at the inn, Capt. A. soon hid away the first and second course. The hostess then entered to say that a very fine pike had just arrived.

"Cook it, Madam," said Capt. A., with the utmost gravity. "Cook it. And since, gentlemen, in your bet it was stipulated there should be no dessert, this pike can take its place."

The officers shrugged their shoulders, and seeing they had hopelessly lost, dispensed with this final proof of the Captain's complaisance, secretly vowing, if they passed through Chantilly, never again to make experiments on this intrepid eater.

This reminds us of a story of those rude days of FIGG and BROUGHTON, cock-fighting and bull-baiting, when spendthrift noblemen used to bet on eating matches. The trainer of one of these champion eaters, on one occasion having to write to Lord SANDWICH, or whoever the backer was, and report progress, wrote thus:

"The Norfolk Chicken is a leg of pork and a goose-pie ahead; but we shall pick up when we take to our pickles."

One of the most heartless things ever done was a trick once played on POPE, the epicurean actor. A wicked friend asked him to dine off a small turbot and a boiled aitchbone of beef, apologizing for the humble fare with the usual feigned humility of friends.

"Why, it's the very thing I like," said POPE, in his deeply referring to the aitchbone. "I will come, my son, with all the pleasure in life."

He came, he saw, he ate; ate till he grew nearer the table, and could eat no more. He had just laid down his knife and fork, like a soldier tired of war's alarms, when a bell was rung, and in came a smoking haunch of venison. POPE saw the trick at once; he cast a look of bitter reproach upon his friend, trifled with a large slice, then again dropped his now utterly useless weapons, and burst into hysterical and unrestrainable tears.

"A friend of twenty years' standing," he sobbed, "and to be deceived in this manner!"

One of the greatest vexations to a true epicure is to see the obtuse blunderings of an ignoramus who does not know what he is eating.

There is a good Yorkshire story admirably told by Mr. HAYWARD relating to this form of epicurean annoyance. At a grand dinner at Bishopsthorpe (in Archbishop MARKHAM's time,) a dish of ruffs and reeves, that had been carefully fattened on boiled wheat, was accidentally placed in front of a silent shy young divine who had come up from some obscure nook of one of the Ridings to be examined for priests' orders, and had been asked to dine by his grace. Blushing, terribly self-conscious, and glad to occupy himself by eating any humble thing that could be got at without asking or drawing attention to his awkward and confused ways, he quietly cleared off three parts of the dish, being quite as hungry as he was nervous, till suddenly a fat rural dean, seeing the extent of the disaster, "called the attention of the company by a loud exclamation of alarm." It was too late—the last ruff had just joined the last reeve, and the young divine's hopes of speedy preferment had vanished with both. There is a rather similar story also told of a Scotch officer dining with the late Lord GEORGE LENNOX, then commandant at Portsmouth. Lady LOUISA LENNOX, with charming artfulness, tried to lure off the gallant Scotchman to a more showy but inferior dish.

"Na, na, my leddy," was the stolid reply; "the wee birdies will do vara weel for me."

In the northern version of the story, the scene is laid at Rose Castle (where we believe it really did happen,) and the unobservant divine is said to have replied, in the broadest Cumberland:

"No, thank you, my lordship, I'll stick to the lill (little) birds."

With or without conscience, it is astonishing how much some men will spend on a dinner. The ordinary prearranged dinner at the Rocher de Cancale, even when consisting of only ten covers, cost in 1847 about forty francs a head exclusive of wine. At TAILLEUR's the charge was usually three or four louis a head. It was at one of these dinners that the celebrated CAMBACERES laid down his knife and fork, and exclaimed with grateful enthusiasm:

"M. TAILLEUR, one could not dine better even at my house!"

A dinner was given to Lord CHESTERFIELD, on his quitting the office of Master of the Buckhounds, at the Clarendon. Thirty persons sat down. It was ordered by Count D'ORSAY, an epicure of the highest taste, and the price was six guineas a head. A dinner got up at the Albion, under the auspices of Sir WILLIAM CURTIS, cost the party between thirty and forty pounds a piece; but then special messengers had been sent to Westphalia to choose hams. Lord SOUTHAMPTON once gave a dinner at the Albion at ten guineas a head.

Of modern epicures, CAMBACERES, Second Consul under the Empire, and afterward NAPOLEON's faithful Chancellor, was the most pre-eminent. This excellent Minister was as fond of business as he was of good eating, for, with all his indolence and epicureanism, he worked hard enough to satisfy even BONAPARTE. On one occasion (it is said, when the fate of the poor Duke D'ENGHEIN was discussing,) CAMBACERES was detained very late; as the hour of dinner approached, the Minister betrayed unmistakable, and indeed irrepressible, symptoms of impatience, anxiety and restlessness. At last, unable to control himself, he sat down at an escritoir in the council-room and wrote a note, which he called a gentleman usher to carry. NAPOLEON smiled, and nodded to an aid-de-camp to intercept the important dispatch. When it was brought him, CAMBACERES turned red, and begged, like a chidden schoolboy, that his notes on small domestic matters might not be read aloud. NAPOLEON, however, had a will, and he persisted. It was a billet-doux to the cook, containing only these impressive words:

"Preserve the entremets; the roasts are lost."

When NAPOLEON was pleased with foreign ambassadors, he used to send them for a treat to "Go and dine with CAMBACERES." The Emperor was once very angry with the Cour des Comptes for disallowing an item of three hundred francs for trout, charged to CAMBACERES by the municipality of Geneva.

It might be that very Duc d'Enghien dinner which BRILLAT SAVARIN describes with an exquisite unction. He had been invited to dine at 5:30 o'clock, and everybody was in time, as CAMBACERES liked punctuality, and sometimes even scolded the dilatory.

"I was struck," says BRILLAT, "on my arrival by the air of consternation that reigned in the assembly; they spoke aside; they looked into the court-yard; some faces announced stupefaction; something extraordinary had certainly come to pass. Monseigneur had been sent for to the Council of State, and no one knew when he would return. A mere matter of a quarter of an hour," said BRILLAT, with an air of indifference, intended to hide the real misgivings of his heart. At the third hour, the discontent rose to mutiny: every one complained.

By the fourth hour all the symptoms were aggravated, in spite of BRILLAT's suggesting that he whose absence rendered them miserable was, no doubt, far more miserable than they.

At last a pale guest appeared, restless and unhappy. He had ventured down as far as the kitchen, and had returned overcome. His face announced the end of the world; he exclaimed in a voice hardly articulate, and in that muffled tone which expresses at once the fear of making a noise, and the desire of being heard: Monseigneur went out without giving orders, and however long his absence, dinner will not be served till his return.

All hope was gone; despair struck a livid pallor into every once rosy face.

Among all these martyrs the most wretched was the good D'AIGREFEUILLE; his body was all over suffering, and the agony of LAOCOON was in his face. Pale, distracted, seeing nothing, he sat crouched upon an easy chair, crossed his little hands upon his large belly, and closed his eyes, now to sleep, now to await the approach of death. Death, however, came not. Toward 10 a carriage was heard rolling into the court-yard. The whole party sprung simultaneously to their legs. Hilarity succeeded to sadness, and in five minutes we were at table. But alas! the hour of appetite was past. All had the air of being surprised at beginning dinner at so late an hour; the jaws had not that isochronous movement which announces regular work, and I know that many guests were seriously inconvenienced by the delay."

BRILLAT SAVARIN published his famous book, *The Physiology of Taste*, in 1825. It was written on the principles of the *Almanac des Gourmands* (commenced in 1803,) and was the first recognized attempt to treat gastronomy as an intellectual pursuit and a positive profession. BRILLAT, born at Belley in 1755, was a judge of the Court of Cessation, and a member of most of the French scientific societies. He began life successfully as an advocate, and in 1789 was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly. He joined the moderate party, did his best to avert cruelty and oppression, and was appointed President of the Civil Tribunal for the Department of L'Ain. Proscribed during the red terror, BRILLAT fled to Switzerland, where he consoled himself with science and cooking. He then emigrated to America, where a vast untrodden prairie of gastronomy lay before him. He lived there by teaching French and music. It is said that, having been once out with JEFFERSON, he shot a wild turkey. JEFFERSON, on their way home, began relating interesting anecdotes of WASHINGTON and the War of Independence. Seeing M. SAVARIN quite absent and paying no attention, JEFFERSON stopped, a little nettled, and was about to leave him.

"My dear Sir," said the epicure in exile, "I beg ten thousand pardons, but I was just thinking how I should dress my wild turkey."

**THE VENDETTA IN BURMAH.**—If any individual suffers an injury, such as the murder of a father, a brother, or son, he waits till he has sufficient funds to feed and reward his friends, and then uses the same means as the chief to assemble them for the revenge. These people never forget an injury. The dying father bequeaths to his son the revenge on those who have robbed or in any way insulted him, and vengeance quietly waits its time. In this way every village is always afraid of some other village, and every chief has some old score to settle with his neighbor. This vengeance-penalty is generally exacted once a year, and every preparation and precaution taken for its fulfilment. Even inanimate objects come in for their share. Thus, if some friend or relative has been drowned in crossing a river, the avenger repairs once a year to its banks, and filling a bamboo vessel with the water, hews it through with his dah as if he were dispatching a living enemy. They have no writing, and say that when God first made the world, He gave to all nations letters; but the Kakhyeens, getting hungry, swallowed the skin on which their letters were set, and hence they carry their writing in their breast—meaning thereby that the habit of writing makes a poor memory, while those who cannot write trust to their memories, and never forget. The roads through the Kakhyeen country are formed by the inhabitants of each district, who try, for the sake of the pass money, to get merchants to frequent their route. If this be the case, it does not seem hopeless to attempt to establish a route for English commerce.—*Through Burmah to Western China. By Clement Williams.*

**ELECTRICITY.**—The name electricity is derived from the Greek, *electron*, amber. Long before the Christian era it had been observed that amber, after being rubbed, attracts and holds light objects that are presented to it. Sealingwax, sulphur and glass possess the same power when submitted to friction by woollen stuffs. Without the friction no attraction occurs. Amber, therefore, acquires new properties by friction. We can afford to confess our ignorance of the cause. Meanwhile, in ordinary talk and writing, we employ the terms "electricity" and "electric fluid" to denote a certain class of phenomena and their causes.

Men's knowledge of this subject made no further advance until OTTO DE GUERICKE made the first electrical machine. It consisted of a globe of sulphur, turned on an axis by means of a handle, with one hand, while a piece of woollen cloth was held against it with the other hand. Our countryman, HAWKSBY, substituted for the ball of sulphur a cylinder of glass revolving in contact with a cushion. Afterward circular plates of glass were used. By these means stronger electrical effects, resulting in sparks were obtained.

Then followed the discovery that certain bodies possess the power of conducting electricity, which gave us conductors and non-conductors. A corollary to this was the condensation of electricity, now familiar to us by means of the Leyden jar—an open-mouthed glass vessel partially covered inside and out with tin foil. This apparatus, which first made known the electric shock, was discovered by chance at Leyden, in 1746. A philosopher calling himself CUNEUS, happened to want to electrify some water contained in a bottle which he held in his hand. For that purpose, he plunged into it a metal rod communicating with his electric machine. On attempting to remove the rod with the other hand he experienced a violent commotion. His friend MUSCHENBRÆCK would try it too. He also felt the same effect, and was so terribly frightened that he wrote to REAUMER that for the crown of France he would not suffer the like again. ALLAMAN, who had the courage to repeat the experiment, declared that it took away his breath; it gave Professor WINCKLER a convulsion fit; other curious inquirers were similarly punished.

When we are dazzled by the lightning's flash and are stunned and shaken by the rolling thunder; when we see trees splintered, buildings rent and set on fire, men and animals frightfully calcined or mysteriously left dead; we might hesitate to confound these grand meteoric outbursts with the puny results of our poor little machines. Nevertheless, OTTO DE GUERICKE, when he discovered the electric spark, and after him WALL, did not hesitate to regard them as identical. They had the joy of discovering, not in theory but in actual fact, the real cause of the most magnificent of earthly phenomena. Not one of their successors, from MUSCHENBRÆCK to NOLLET, failed to maintain the same opinions. But science requires proof, as well as belief. FRANKLIN's, therefore, will be the great name which posterity will connect with this inquiry.

On the 22d of June, 1752, FRANKLIN walked out of Philadelphia City, accompanied by his son, a little boy, who carried a large kite on his back. This step was taken as a blind to the gossips. FRANKLIN, the most prudent of men, did not want to incur the ridicule attending a broken-down project. He risked quite enough in public opinion, in allowing his boy to fly a kite while a thunderstorm was threatening an almost certain wetting. When fairly out of the town, the kite was flown. The string, soaked by the rain, became a conductor. From its lower extremity he obtained sundry sparks. He drew off lightning from the clouds, as we draw electricity from frictioned glass. Lightning and electricity were one! He might have dared to bring home the kite himself, after this discovery, though history does not tell us whether he did.

Few discoveries have caused such world-wide excitement. In June, 1753, ROMAS repeated the kite experiment at Nérac, in France, and confirmed the facts announced by the American philosopher. His kite-string, nearly three hundred yards long, was copper wire fastened to a short length of silken braid. At the junction of the wire and the silk, a tin tube was suspended, to conduct the electricity to the ground. A tempest came on. ROMAS drew with his finger from this conductor, at first a few feeble sparks, and then a strong one which nearly knocked him down. After that, he made use only of a metal "excitator" with a non-conducting handle, and so obtained veritable tongues of fire. Three long straws which happened to be lying beneath the tin tube, began a mystic dance, to the great amusement of the spectators. As long as the experiment lasted, the clouds ceased to dart forth lightning. ROMAS had robbed them of their electricity.

Everybody would do the same. The electricity of the atmosphere became the fashionable study. It cost a Russian philosopher, RICKHANN, his life. In his laboratory in St. Petersburg, he fixed an iron rod which rose above the roof and was isolated below, by resting on a glass tube. On the 6th of August, 1753, he set about studying the electricity of a storm by means of this dangerous apparatus. He approached the iron bar too closely. His assistant saw a spark leap from it, and, hitting his forehead, strike him dead. This sad event made philosophers chary of experiments with electricity derived directly from the clouds. Had they continued, other victims, there is little doubt, would have been sacrificed. Besides, the grand problem was already solved. Lightning having been drawn down to earth, in the shape of electric sparks, its nature was no longer a mystery.

We may consider it proved that every thunder cloud develops, in the ground beneath it, an electricity the opposite to its own. This result will occur with considerable energy in soils that are good conductors, such as marshy grounds or metalliferous districts. The effect will be greatest on the most elevated points, such as the tops of steeples, trees, or masts. In such cases there is danger. If the cloud discharges its electricity, its action ceases, and terrestrial objects, suddenly reverting to their former electrical condition, experience what is called "the return shock." Flocks of sheep, teams of horses, groups of people congregated together, have been stunned and even killed by it with no visible wound on the upper part of their bodies, though often on the soles of their feet. This Summer, several soldiers have been struck by the return shock, with no more serious injury than the loss of the nails in the soles of their shoes.

One of the most curious thunder feats is recorded by BRIDONE. One Mrs. DOUGLAS was looking out of a window during a tempest. The lightning struck the iron wire by which the rim of her hat was kept in shape, and melted it. The hat was ruined, but the lady got off scot free. Another time, when a storm was coming on, a young lady stretched her arm out of a window in order to close it. There was a lightning flash and the bracelet she wore disappeared so completely that not a trace of it could be found. These facts show with what precision lightning picks out metallic bodies and avoids insulating materials.

Completely puzzling are the doings of lightning in what may be called its spheroidal state. Globular lightning, balls of fire, have been known for ages. M. BABINET relates that a tailor, lodging near the Val-de-Grace, in Paris, was sitting at table, when, after a loud thunder-clap, the paper screen which closed the fireplace fell as if beaten in by a gust of wind, and a ball of fire as big as a child's head emerged gently from the chimney and slowly moved about the room at a little distance above the floor. Its aspect resembled a kitten rolled into a ball; it was luminous but appeared cold. When it approached the tailor's legs he avoided its contact by opening them wide. After several excursions in the middle of the chamber it rose to the level of his head. To avoid it he threw himself back in his chair. Suddenly it lengthened itself a little, and directed its course toward a hole in the chimney that had been made to admit the tube of a stove, but was closed by paper pasted over it. The fireball tore the paper and went out again up the chimney. When it was supposed to have reached the chimney-pot a loud explosion was heard which demolished a part of the top of the chimney. Similar instances might be cited in plenty.—*All the Year Round.*

**AN ITALIAN BEGGAR.**—Another of these mysteries we behold in the little beggar-boy at Isoletta. He stood at the corner of the station quite mute and motionless during our pause, and made no sign of supplication or entreaty. He let his looks beg for him. He was perfectly beautiful and exceedingly picturesque. Where his body was not quite naked, his jacket and trowsers hung in shreds and points; his long hair grew through the top of his hat, and fell over like a plume. Nobody could resist him; people ran out of the cars, at the risk of being left behind, to put coppers into the little dirty hand held languidly out to receive them. The boy thanked none, smiled on none, but looked curiously and cautiously at all, with the quick perception and illogical conclusions of his class and race. As we started he did not move, but remained in his attitude of listless tranquility. As we glanced back, the mystery of him seemed to be solved for a moment; he would stand there until he grew up into a graceful, prayerful, pitiful brigand, and then he would rend from travel the tribute now so freely given him. But, after all, though his future seemed clear, and he appeared the type of a strange and hardly reclaimable people, he was not quite a solution of the Neapolitan puzzle.—*Italian Journeys, by W. D. Howells.*

MOUNT VESUVIUS.—The history of Vesuvius becomes interesting periodically. As soon as ever the mountain gives one of its grand displays, we are sure to have essays and books poured out from the press on it, and each eruption gives an excuse for contributing to the special literature of the volcano. This custom is old enough, and Mr. LOBLEY is but a successor of DIODORUS SICULUS and STRABO. The former of these writers was born on the mountain, and had plenty of opportunities for studying its features. VITRUVIUS was another of its chroniclers. At the time of the Christian era the mountain bore the appearance of an extinct volcano, similar to the hills which are scattered over the western side of Naples.

> "The year 63 of our era witnessed the earliest indications of renewed activity; and in the early part of that year, we are told by SENECA, that an earthquake occurred, which destroyed a considerable portion of both Herculaneum and Pompeii, and shook all the district surrounding the mountain. In the following year a second earthquake caused considerable injury in the City of Naples; and it is said that the theatre in which the Emperor NERO had been performing a short time before was thrown down. These premonitory symptoms were followed, during the reign of the Emperor TITUS, and in the year 79, by the famous eruption which not only destroyed three flourishing cities, but completely altered the form and appearance of Mount Vesuvius. As this eruption was such an important one, not only from the appalling results which followed, but also from its having been the first of the long series of eruptions which have interested and astonished the world during the historic period, I may perhaps be pardoned for directing the reader's attention to the letters containing the celebrated account of PLINY the Younger, who was an eye-witness of the awful scene, and whose uncle was one of those who perished by the catastrophe."

Our author remarks that it is curious that at this time there was no mention of lava, and it is conjectured that the eruption which buried Pompeii was composed of ashes, lapilli, and mud, and that the melted rock which is termed lava was unknown in ancient times. The material which covered Pompeii, and which obscured the light of the sun over the doomed town, was of a light consistence and grey in color. That it was dry is conjectured from the fact that it is at present found loose instead of being hard and concrete. It was different, however, at Herculaneum, where there is evidence, in the condition of the disentombed houses, that mud was mingled in the ashes and lapilli. It was from the date of the destruction of Herculaneum that the cone of the mountain commenced to assume its present shape. One eruption after another added to the height of the cone. In the year 472 a dire disturbance took place which overwhelmed the villages that had been rashly built on the sites of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and it is said that the ashes were shot off to so great a distance that some of them fell at Constantinople. In 1631, however, occurred one of the most important eruptions that the mountain ever displayed. The great crater which for a long time had become so placid that it was covered with vegetation, and was the resort of wild boars and cattle, on the 16th of December sent up a column of ashes mingled with vapor and volcanic lightning. No less than 18,000 persons are calculated to have perished during the continuance of this eruption. Torre del Greco, Resina, Granatello, and Portici were either altogether or in part destroyed, while the condensed vapor of the steam discharged descended on the land in torrents of rain. The lava flowed in such quantities that between Resina and Torre del Annunziata Mr. LOBLEY found it to be twenty feet thick. A stream of lava four miles in length and upwards of one hundred yards wide, where broadest, flowed from the mountain in 1694, and ran in the direction of San Giorgia a Cremano; and one or two years afterwards towards Torre del Greco. In 1707 a violent eruption took place. The cloud of ashes was so dark over Naples that the city was shrouded as at night, the shrieks of women filled the air, the churches were crowded with the terrified inhabitants, and the relics of St. Januarius were carried around in procession in order that the Saint might avoid the complete destruction of the city. In 1766-77-78, Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON gave graphic descriptions of what took place at Vesuvius. In Naples, the scenes which occurred during the eruptions were dreadful. Superstition and fright had complete hold of the people. In 1779, the mountain gave off vapors which were especially destructive to life. "But, perhaps, the most extraordinary feature of this terrible outbreak was the rising of a column of liquid fire, as it is described, to a height which Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON considered to be three times that of the mountain. After this a black cloud emitting flashes of lightning advanced from over Vesuvius towards Naples, spreading consternation and terror among the inhabitants of the city. The theatres were closed, and the relics of St. Januarius again carried in procession. The destruction of property caused by this eruption was very great, especially in the vegetation of the district.

In 1822, on the 23d of October, the top of the cone fell in, and there immediately issued from the cavity a stream of lava nearly a mile in width. Eight hundred feet of the mountain was blown away, rain from the condensed vapor fell in torrents, and inundated the land. Coming down to the present year, Mr. LOBLEY describes an ascent of the mountain, and the features it presents characteristic of the changes and vicissitudes it has passed through. Until last April the lava flowed down the exterior of the cone; the stream, however, has now ceased. Mr. LOBLEY thus gives an account of his visit to the cone:

> "We now commence the ascent of the cone, which is most difficult and laborious; for although the inclination is more than 40°, the looseness of the very rough and angular masses covering the surface, and the consequent uncertainty of the footing, cause great fatigue. The assistance and encouraging exhortations of the guides, with constant effort on our part, enable us at length to reach the terrace at the summit of the old, and the base of the new cone. We are here greatly excited by the proximity of the mouth of the volcano and by the deeply interesting phenomena now seen; and spite of the warnings of the guides, we press on to ascend the cone and gain the edge of the crater. This new cone is about 200 feet high, and has a comparatively smooth surface, with an inclination of about 30°.
>
> The present small crater is oval in shape, with the northern lip much depressed; but its entire outline cannot be seen, owing to the dense clouds of vapors which conceal the side toward which the wind may happen to blow. Besides the principal crater there is a smaller one on the side of the new cone, and a still smaller one on the terrace at the summit of the great cone. From these craters arise volumes of vapors charged with sulphurous fumes, and from the principal one stones and cinders of most irregular and various shapes are discharged with loud noises almost every minute. The stones and cinders rise to a great height, and if there be not much wind the greater number fall back again into the crater. The wind, however, usually carries a considerable proportion of the ejectamenta in its direction, and this falls on to the cone and so increases its bulk. Some of the stones, and these too of a large size, fall at a considerable distance from and on the windward side of the crater; it is, therefore, scarcely safe to be near the crater, even when the side from which the wind may be blowing is chosen.
>
> Great quantities of vapors rise from the sides of the new cone, especially near the top, and these fumes depositing sulphur and various salts, cover the surface with variously and beautifully-colored incrustations.
>
> On gaining the edge of the crater and looking into its interior, a very curious and interesting scene is presented. Rolling clouds of dense white fumes are to be seen covering the whole of the bottom, and almost hiding the sides, while from the more distant part of the abyss the cinders and stones before mentioned are discharged. No flame or fluid lava was to be seen in these craters, but on looking down the smallest one, the fumes were found to be illuminated, doubtless by the red-hot lava below."

This interesting little work concludes with translations of the classical records of eruptions, by PLINY the Younger, and a list of the various disturbances which have taken place since the destruction of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabia, in 79. Mr. LOBLEY follows up the record with a table of the minerals found about the district arranged scientifically.—*The London Review.*

ENGLISH DISTINCTIONS OF CASTE.—The distinctions of caste among Englishmen strike an American visitor very quietly and unpleasantly. In the United States you may see many different races of people, but the native Americans all belong to the same caste. One may be richer than another; some may be better educated than others; the social positions of the people you meet may vary; but there is something about every man which shows that he is as good as any other man, and that he is fully aware of the fact. The Irishmen and Germans, who form so large a proportion of the population, you can identify at once; or, if they have become undistinguishable from the masses of Americans, it is because they have lost their native peculiarities, and adopted the national tone and manner. No American would think of traveling in any other than a first-class car; the other classes are for the immigrants. No American would think of occupying a menial situation; such positions are reserved for those immigrants who have not yet had time to better themselves, and for the negroes, who are in great demand as servants. Select the poorest American you can find, and open a conversation with him, and you will soon discover that he is fully informed upon political affairs, and has received sufficient education to express his ideas clearly, and to support them by logical arguments; while in the perfect equality with which he treats you, and in the unconscious independence which pervades everything he does and says, you will notice that indefinable assertion of manhood which is the key to the American character. In England you find people of practically a single race—as if America were inhabited by native-born Americans alone—and yet the distinctions of classes are as broad as the gulf described by Lazarus. All are Englishmen, but how different in quality! Many, you are pained to observe, are apparently endeavoring to cease to be men, and are regarded by their superiors as creatures of another species. There are classes of Englishmen whose natural instinct it is to cringe. There are other classes born, like maggots, to grow fat in corrupt corners. You can divide the population into sections; you can number them in classes, like the children of a school; you can see that each man knows himself to be in a groove from which there is no escape, unless he leave the country. With military discipline one caste marches into the prisons, another into the streets, another into the servants' places, another into the trades, another into the shops, another into the wholesale business, another into banking, another into the professions, and another into the aristocracy. Nobody attempts to leave his company to reach a higher position, and everybody suits his manners to his station.—"*English Photographs,*" *by an American, in Tinsley's Magazine.*

MISS MENKEN'S POLICY.—Who would have thought of Miss MENKEN as a gusher with a soul as fine as the soul of Blanche Armory, who could not exist without keeping that famous diary known as *Mes Larmes?* In a little book now before us, inscribed to Mr. DICKENS, and decorated with a bust of the authoress and a letter from the distinguished humorist, we find a singular proof of the way in which the world is prone to misunderstand its greatest women. Any one reading those verses must feel surprised that the writer should only have been known when living in connection with scanty clothing and equestrian drama, or with a portrait which Mr. DICKENS, in the note referred to, mentions "as a highly remarkable specimen of photography." The tone of these verses is indicated by the title under which they are published. Tears, so to speak, bedew every page. Each poem has a small head-piece, in which a young lady is depicted in those agonies of sorrow which tell directly upon the back hair. One, however, represents a toad fastened to a wall with a cabe, and another illustrates weeping by a dozen drops which are falling on the first line of the verse with the regularity of a measured tonic into a wineglass. Many of the rhapsodies remind us of OSSIAN, read after the Hebrew manner. If Miss MENKEN was of the melting mood disclosed in her volume, she almost deserved the sympathy bestowed on her by a daily contemporary, whose sympathies are as boundless as they are affecting. It is not impossible to conceive a woman who can drug her emotions by all kinds of physical and sentimental indulgences, including even that sort of religious intoxication which is as different from piety as fever from health, and granting her a sufficient audacity of expression, *Infelicia* might be the result. Blanche Amory, it may be remembered, despite the miseries which harrowed her soul, and drove her to the ink-bottle for relief, was exceeding fond of nice French dishes. Miss MENKEN must not, therefore, from her *Infelicia*, be supposed to have been the most unhappy *woman* of her *sex* (*sic.*) In a literary point of view the book is worthless; but how the public will receive it we shall not venture to predict. The *imprimatur* of Mr. DICKENS is something, and the notoriety of Miss MENKEN is something more. What next and next? Shall we look expectant for the romantic outpourings of *La Grande Duchesse*, or will a female trapeziat of our own country elicit words of encouragement from some great emotional writer, and straightway show us that she muses when off the rope, and can stir the hearts as well as the nerves of her own peculiar public?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE ORCHARD.—Orchards are even more personal in their charms than gardens, as they are more nearly human creations. Ornaments of the homestead, they subordinate other features of it; and such is their sway over the landscape that house and owner appear accidents without them. So men delight to build in an ancient orchard, when so fortunate as to possess one, that they may live in the beauty of its surroundings. Orchards are among the most coveted possessions; trees of ancient standing, and vines, being firm friends and royal neighbors forever. The profits, too, are as wonderful as their longevity. And if antiquity can add any worth to a thing, what possession has a man more noble than these? so unlike most others, which are best at first and grow worse till worth nothing; while fruit-trees and vines increase in worth and goodness for ages. An orchard in bloom is one of the most pleasing sights the eye beholds; as if the firmament had stooped to the tree-tops and touched every twig with spangles, and man had mingled his essence with the seasons, in its flushing tokens. And how rich the spectacle at the autumnal harvest:

"Behold the bending boughs, with store of fruit they tear,
And what they have brought forth, for weight, they scarce can bear."

Apples are general favorites. Every eye covets, every hand reaches to them. It is a noble fruit: the friend of immortality, its virtues blush to be tasted. Every Muse delights in it, as its mythology shows, from the gardens of the Hesperides to the orchard of PLATO. A basket of pearmains, golden russets, or any of the choice kinds, standing in sight, shall perfume the scholar's composition as it refreshes his genius. He may snatch wildness from the woods, get shrewdness from cities, learning from libraries and universities, compliments from courts. But for subtlety of thought, for sovereign sense, for color, the graces of diction and behavior, he best betakes himself

"Where on all sides the apples scattered lie,
Each under its own tree."

Or to his bins, best, COLUMELA says, when beechen chests, such as senators' and judges' robes were laid in in his day; these to be "placed in a dry place, free from frosts, where neither smoke, nor anything noisome may come; the fruit spread on sawdust, and so arranged that the fleurets, or blossom ends, may look downward, and the pedicles, or stalks, upward, after the same manner as it grew upon the tree; and so as not to touch one another. And better if gathered a little green; the lids of the chests covering them close."

The ancient rustic authors give very little information concerning the apples and pears of their time, thinking them too well known to be described, as an author writing of our time might of ours. Most of them had their names from men who brought them into Italy and there cultivated them, and, "by so small a matter," says PLINY, "have rendered their names immortal."

A quaint old Englishman, writing about orchards, quotes the proverb: "It will beggar a doctor to live where orchards thrive." So COWLEY writes:

"Nor does this happy place only dispense
Its various pleasures to the sense,
Here health itself doth live,
That salt of life which doth to all a relish give;
Its standing pleasure and intrinsic wealth,
The body's virtue, and the soul's good fortune, health.
The tree of life when it in Eden stood,
Did its immortal head to heaven rear:
It lasted a tall cedar till the flood,
Now a small thorny shrub it doth appear,
Nor will it thrive too everywhere;
It always here is freshest seen,
'Tis only here an evergreen;
If, through the strong and beauteous fence
Of temperance and innocence,
And wholesome labors and a quiet mind,
Diseases passage find,
They must fight for it, and dispute it hard
Before they can prevail;
Scarce any plant is growing here,
Which against death some weapon does not bear;
Let cities boast that they provide
For life the ornaments of pride;
But 'tis the country and the field
That furnish it with staff and shield."

WHAT BOYS WILL EAT.—We generally begin in the early Spring with pasture from the fields, in the shape of sorrel; or browsed upon the acid leaves of the principal's barberry, until the gooseberries were large and sour enough to take their place. As a rule, we could most of us eat a quart of unripe gooseberries in a day, nearly a pint being devoured in bed, when the dormitories would resound with a strange low crunch—crunch, as if the abode of ruminants—the monotony being broken by an occasional pop. About this time, too, we could obtain green peas—the parching variety and beans being reserved for Winter stores. Now it was that apples began to be in season—with us, be it remembered—of course only small and sour. Then came pears, ripe gooseberries, plums, all of a class most worthy of condemnation; and, lastly, there was a villanously high-priced, pithy, stony fruit, with a mousey-skin, which we used to buy for a luxury, and pretend to enjoy. Mrs. Creak used to sell it to us and call it a peach; but in flavor it was more like a green almond. With the advent of Winter of course there were oranges, figs, almonds, and raisins and prunes; but Creak's did a wonderful trade in what they called braz-zeel nuts, and bassylonies, horribly oily indigestible things those first, with shells that would not crack even in the schoolroom door, and kernels that would burn like candles. For cocoa-nuts—koker nutts it was spelled in Creak's window, we used to club, and then eat in company, regaling first upon the insipid, sickly milk, afterward upon the hard kernel, the shells being saved for burning upon the 5th of November, though fireworks were not our forte. Gluey Italian jumbles, stuffy, treacly parliament, chaffy cakes, sticky jam tarts, and tough, gummy suckers, we purchased wholesale—not as to price—while the only sensible way in which, as far as I can recollect, we laid out our money, was once a week in roast potatoes, which we bought of one Dirty Jemmy, who used to come into the playground just before tea—our pockets serving to keep the fruit hot until bedtime. There were times, too, when we patronized the muffin baker; but, as a rule, dry muffins were voted tame, and in cold unbuttered crumpets, there always was a clamminess that I never could get over. In very stern times, when remittances failed, and famine was sore in the land, the popping patch of India rubber used to serve for something to chew; but there I was unfortunate, for, masticating in school hours, I was reminded of my breach of observances by a sharp cut of the cane, and in the spasmodic action which followed, I gave a huge gulp, and swallowed a whole penn'orth. It is now nearly forty years since that incident, but I believe strenuously that that lump of India rubber still lies in a hard, indigestible mass on my chest, for I have never dared to try the only solvents I know—naphtha and benzole.—*Once a Week.*

## JAPAN.

### An Official Residence—Trip to Osaka—The Tycoon's Castle—a Local Restaurant—The Drama and its Exponents—A Sintoo Temple—Independence Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HIOGO, Wednesday, June 3, 1868.

To-day I called on ERO SCHUSKI, the Vice-Governor. He was not in, so I improved the opportunity to take a stroll through his grounds. On my left I noticed a large pond stocked with gold fish, while on the right stood a row of ancient and majestic trees. A mountain torrent tumbled down an artificial gorge near which was a small grotto. Beyond, there opened a vista of grassy lawn dotted with quaint lantern posts and shrubs, and branches fantastically trained. In a recess was a summer-house, on a table in which I noticed English school books and newspapers, and also a Japanese and English lexicon; this, I learned, was the Vice-Governor's study.

As the official had not meantime returned, I called at the Custom-house to see HASSA-GAWA HOUSKI, a young and prepossessing Japanese, who speaks English very well, having been taught at a school at Nagasaki by our missionaries. He volunteered to instruct me in his vernacular, but I discovered that the Japanese are not competent to teach their own language, and, in fact, owe to foreigners the only grammatical ideas they possess. Among the few interesting characters to be met here is Dr. HONNECK, a Dutch physician from Amsterdam, who has just commenced practice with fine prospects of success. In the East a physician's chances exceed those of any other profession. Each mercantile house pays its doctor an annual stipend, generally $100 to $150, and this arrangement makes him independent.

### A TRIP TO OSAKA.

At noon on a Summer's day, we weighed anchor at Kobe, and in an hour and twenty minutes we were at the mouth of the Osaka River. We were quickly transferred to a *sampan*, or sail boat, and in a short time were landed at our former quarters. It was toward evening, and the canal was alive with boats filled with pleasure parties, whose voices rang merrily upon the waters. These craft remind one of the gondola. They have the same tiny house on deck, with latticed windows and paper lantern in the bow. Looking into one which was vocal with the muzic of *samasins* (guitars,) I noted a group of *muzmas*, or gaily-dressed girls, laughing and singing with great delight. On perceiving our notice, they either crowded to the door or thrust their arms through the windows, beckoning with that graceful and enticing gesture peculiar to the Japanese. The great number of these lanterns, each designating a boat, shooting over the waters, the soft influence of the hour, and the notes of the guitar, combined to produce an irresistible charm.

### THE TYCOON'S CASTLE.

In the morning we revisited the Tycoon's castle, attended by several Yokomin guards. The latter were neatly dressed in full uniform, with two swords and a cane, and covered by a thick lacquered hat shaped like a shield. The castle, which at the time of our first visit was surrounded by ruins, has since been restored and refitted, being intended for the occupancy of the Japanese Minister of War. It is surrounded by a moat whose waters abound in pike and gold fish, and its entrance is through a ponderous door hinged to the masonry and studded with bolts. These heavy walls would endure any siege, unless assailed by gunpowder and battering shot. We refreshed ourselves with a draught of water from a well of great depth, which was reached by a rope and a stone jug, and then from the summit of the tower enjoyed a grand and spacious prospect of the City of Osaka.

### A LOCAL RESTAURANT.

On our return our guide, MOREWASKA by name, led us to a secluded tea house for refreshment. We had boiled cuttle fish, sea-weed soup, fish, and cakes made of rice flour and the yolk of eggs. To these was added tea and a dish of biwas, a small fruit like the crab-apple. These dishes were served on the floor, and each guest was supplied with a pair of chop-sticks, and while we ate a small girl amused us with the fan dance. This was followed by a juggler, who, after performing a few tricks of legerdemain, assume the *rôle* of a buffoon. His entertainment, however, seemed to amuse our Japanese guides more than any other of our party. This tea house, by the way, was a very picturesque affair. In the garden was a little grotto, containing a spring, and we noted several Summer-houses and an equal number of shrines, and a pool whose surface was covered with lilies. The waiters, who are always girls, are summoned by clapping the hands thrice, a feature which recalled our boyish reading of the *Arabian Nights.*

### THE DRAMA.

A few days subsequently MOREWASKA took us to see the "Shibai," or theatre. He called for our party in a covered boat, and we were sculled up the canal. The boatman had to work against a heavy current, and we were passed by innumerable junks and gondolas, vocal with pleasure parties who were drinking saki and singing comic songs. About 6 o'clock we arrived at the landing near the theatre, and a few steps brought us to a low dooorway by which we passed into a building of vast extent, which contained a crowded audience, whose number might be estimated at two thousand. The heat was very great, and most of these Japanese gentry, both male and female, relieved themselves of such part of their dress as covered the upper part of the body. This may have made it more endurable to them, but I found the atmosphere so repulsive that the place was only penance. The building bore a resemblance to our own theatres, and a rude gallery stretched along three sides of the room. No seats, however, were provided, and the audience squatted on the matting. The appointments and machinery of this dramatic show were very different from any I had ever witnessed. The stage revolved on hidden wheels, and while the play was progressing in front, workmen were busy at the rear fitting up scenery which another turn of the wheel would bring immediately before the audience. Then, instead of retiring to the green-room, the actors made a front exit. From the door to the stage there ran an elevated passage way, along which these Thespians marched to and from their performance. All this to me was decidedly new and interesting. The play had been commenced by daylight, but as night drew on lanterns were introduced with very pretty effect. The players enjoyed a very peculiar kind of illumination. A small boy preceded each one, bearing a long bamboo with a lighted candle at the end. Wherever the player moved the boy followed, carefully throwing the blaze upon the countenance of the former, so that the audience migh lose nothing of his display, and even when the scene closed and the actor retired, the lad trotted in the rear, still projecting the bamboo in advance, so that its ray fell on the important visage. The candles which lit up the stage were of Japanese manufacture, with thick paper wicks that charred frequently, and they smoked so incessantly that they seemed only to render the stage more gloomy. One man found constant employment as candle-snuffer. Two or three samasins kept up a doleful thrumming during the performance, but they did not interfere with the dialogue. The acting was excellent and the scenes changed frequently, and to add to the oddity of the performance, the female *rôle* was sustained by men, a custom which prevails on the Chinese and Japanese stage. The play was rendered intelligible to me by the excellence of the pantomime. It was the old story of domestic sorrow, an estranged husband, and a penitent wife, whom a perverse fate kept apart until the last act made amends for all by a happy restoration. The audience frequently took part in the dialogue, either asking questions or expressing their approval or dissent concerning the sentiments of the preacher, and occasionally the actor would reply. The Japanese are devout playgoers and will pass a whole day listening to an elaborate performance. During the entertainment refreshments will be brought in either from home or from some of the adjacent tea houses, and their pipes will afford an additional solace. By 9 o'clock the play was over, and the crowd returned quietly to their homes.

### A SINTOO TEMPLE.

Having returned to Kobe, I strolled over the hills in the rear of the town to look at agricultural matters. Every terrace is now a small lake with the tufted rice showing through the waters, while a boundary of green sod marks the division between different proprietors. While wandering among the hills I noticed a small temple whose approach was beneath a long series of wooden arches, which are peculiar to Sintoo worship. On either side of the building stands a granite pedestal bearing a large fox done in stone, and in the temple one beholds two smaller foxes guarding a circular mirror. This latter is peculiar to the ancient Sintoo worship, and indicates that purity of soul which should be the attainment of all, but which, we fear, is seldom reached, even in Japan. Idols were unknown here until introduced by the Buddhists. The fox is here looked on as the emblem of evil, and the term "to be possessed by the fox" is equivalent to being "possessed by the devil." There is a sad reality in this notion. The very sight of a fox fills them with dread, and they at once practice appropriate ceremonies to prevent the animal from taking possession of them. I noticed, in the vicinity of this temple, innumerable small papers covered with written characters, and either stuck in the ground or tied to the bushes, and learned that they were prayers or vows. Beside the mirror and foxes referred to, the Temple contained no idols, and its simplicity was very unlike the Buddhist shrines which are filled with divinities of all degrees of rank and power.

### INDEPENDENCE DAY.

A great day with us Americans in Japan, was July 4. Champaign and punch at dinner, and national toasts. In the evening an illumination on shore and a tar-barrell blazing gloriously. All the men-of-war were dressed, and a national salute fired and all hands were jolly.

MARTEL.

## ITALY.

### The Ancient City of Volterra—An Aerial Abode—A Visit to the Prison—The Local Manufactures—Etruscan Curiosities—Olden Time Masonry.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, Aug. 24, 1868.

The ancient City of Volterra is not more than fifty miles from Florence, "as the bird flies," and yet not more than one traveler in ten who passes through Italy ever visits it. To the archæological student there is no more interesting locality in the whole Peninsula. Volterra was the most important of the Etruscan cities, and in its museum, formed during the past century, is collected a greater number of objects, dug from the soil of ancient Etrusia, than is found in any other gallery in the world. Formerly it was not so easy to penetrate this region, as it is mountainous and a little off the usual track, but the roads are among the best in any part of the country. Since the railway has been opened to Sienna, less time is needed for a visit, and the traveler has only to take two days from what time he has to spare and the ancient city may be inspected.

I have passed a few days in that part lately, and with much satisfaction. Going from Florence, one should take a ticket for a station called Poggibousi, a little town of 3,000 people, about twenty miles this side of Sienna. There comfortable carriages are always waiting to take for a few francs passengers to Volterra—a pleasant drive of four hours. The road, for most of the way, continues to keep along the ridges of a succession of high hills, so that a prospect of wide extent is enjoyed. The country has an aspect singularly *morne* and solitary. The geological formation is principally that of a bluish-gray clay, and the tempests of thousands of years have washed the elevations into many curious forms. But it is on the side of Volterra toward the sea where these effects are seen in their most picturesque wildness, and it would be well for the visitor to go through that region to Leghorn, on leaving Volterra.

The summit of the peak, crowned by the city, is about two thousand feet above the level of the sea. As you approach it, moving toilsomely by the zig-zag road which, from shelf to shelf, lifts you higher and higher, the massive towers of a fortress of the thirteenth century encourage your progress and stimulate your curiosity. These towers now form a part of the great prison of Volterra, the largest and best in Italy, and in many respects fit to be a model for similar establishments anywhere. Its massive walls, extending several hundred feet along the ridge, give it the aspect of a castle of vast proportions, and seen from afar it easily becomes to the fancy the abode of some giant of the mountain. I was shown through this prison during my stay, and saw nothing that did not deserve praise. Its capacity is equal to the accommodation of five hundred prisoners, and about four hundred is the present number. The director has been a member of Parliament, and has spoken and written with much intelligence upon the general subject of prison economy. It is his wish that several inferior prisons in Italy may be abolished, and this one be enlarged to three times its present capacity. Its position in the centre of the Kingdom, the impossibility of escaping from it, and the pure and healthy quality of the mountain air, make it well suited to become the great Penitentiary of the country.

At the summit of the prison there is a terrace, which in its whole extent cannot be less than a quarter of a mile. If it were accessible to the citizens, half the inhabitants of the town might promenade upon it at the same time. From this noble elevation a prospect of vast range and singular beauty, or rather of wild sublimity, may be enjoyed. For thirty or forty miles away go rolling the hills like ocean billows, as bald and cold as icebergs, and dark and solemn when the shadows of clouds are resting upon them.

Volterra is distinguished for its manufacture of objects of art in alabaster. The greater part of the vases and tables of this material sold in the United States and other countries are made here. Alabaster has been quarried here from the time of the Etruscans. Carving it into many forms has been the occupation for immemorial generations of a great part of the population. The name of Viti exists here, and several handsome villas near the town give evidence of the prosperity of the family. Volterra has not more than four or five thousand inhabitants, but it has as many monuments as the capital of a decayed Kingdom. It must have been a populous city in the ancient time, for it was the chief seat of the Etruscan League, and traces of the Etruscan walls are found through a wide circuit.

It is on account of its wealth in Etruscan antiquities that Volterra is chiefly interesting. To the archæologist few places offer more remarkable attractions than the museum. The collection contains about four hundred cenerary urns and sarcophagi, besides many other objects found in the tombs. The sarcophagi are principally in alabaster, but there are some also in tuffa and terra-cotta. Those in alabaster are ornamented with processions of figures in high relief, representing different acts and offices connected with the sepulture of the human body. Some of the forms are modeled with a grace which would do no discredit to modern art. The most ancient of these coffins has the date of 3,800 years back, or a thousand years or more before the foundation of Rome. Holding in your hand a thin silver plate, which a fine lady of that time wore over her nipple, you are carried back into the very bosom of their domestic life. There are the coarse combs of some barber who fumbled and scratched the heads of the people of the period. There are the pomatum and other odor-pots of the exquisites, and the little bronze gods which they worshipped. It is the antiquity of Pompeii multiplied by the figure two.

Several fine specimens of Mosaic pavement have been found, the larger and most beautiful a few years ago. They have been reset in the floor of several large rooms in the museum. The archæologists have given careful attention to the preservation and arrangement of all that has been discovered, and the examination of the objects is made, following a chronologic classification. Near Volterra excavations are still going on, and several tombs have lately been opened. I descended into one of them, and threw out with my own hand a handsomely carved fragment, the work of three thousand years ago. Much broken art is found, but not of great value, as it is clear that these same tombs were opened by the ancient Romans, and a great many of the beautiful objects taken from them, which we now see in the Museum of Naples, the Vatican and the Louvre. Here, in the heart of Italy, lived a people which left no history, except such as is written upon the vases and sarcophagi which contain their ashes.

At Cortona and Fiesole sites of other Etruscan cities, fragments of the original walls, are seen, but at Volterra the finest masses remain to show with what solidity the people of that time constructed their works of defence. The elements have worn off the angles of these great stones, so that in some places they look like heaps of rocks, but the labor which it cost to put them in place is easily appreciated.

There are very agreeable walks around the town, for the road which follows the line of the walls outside forms a sort of shelf or terrace, from which a wide prospect is enjoyed. It is the resort of the inhabitants to breathe the fresh air in Summer evenings.

These few notes of a visit to Volterra, carelessly strung together, may give some idea of the attractions of the place, and cause, perhaps, one traveler to go a little out of his way to have a new experience. The highways of travel are sufficiently familiar to all the world, but it is at least worth while for those who go over Europe for the third or fourth time, to leave the beaten track, either for the gratification of curiosity or to be instructed by new studies. ANGELICO.

## CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

### Trouble with the Local Governments—A Rebuke to the Commons—The All England Eleven—The Express Robbery Case—The Whalen Trial.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1868.

The publication of a dispatch from the Secretary of State to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, inclosing a memorandum by the Minister of Justice, relative to the disallowance of acts passed by the local Legislatures, is exciting a good deal of comment, of a character very unfavorable to Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, who appears to have made about the most unpopular move that he could possibly have thought of. It seems not to have been enough to further irritate the Nova Scotians, and give them cause for keeping up their opposition to the union, but the Dominion Government must needs arouse a feeling of strong dissatisfaction in the other Provinces, for all must come under the rule laid down by the Minister of Justice. The step taken is an unfortunate one, for just as the new system was beginning to work this check is put upon the machinery of local government, and it is evidently intended to show that the head of the Dominion Government wishes to be considered all-powerful; in a word, it is meant to place the local governments in a position that could not have been contemplated by the framers of the act of Confederation, even though Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD *was* the chief among them. The Government could have done nothing half so distasteful, or better calculated to disgust the people with the new order of things, and I shall be greatly mistaken if it does not evoke a general feeling of strong reprobation throughout the country.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD's memorandum purports to ask no more than is provided for in the Union act, and only such powers as belonged to the Imperial Government with respect to the Colonial Legislatures under the old *regime*. Now, it is admitted in the memorandum itself that the power thus held by the Imperial Government had not been exercised of late years, but was relaxed to the extent of permitting Legislative institutions and responsible Government. The Dominion Ministry, however, would like to restore the evils so much complained of in connection with what was appropriately dubbed "Downing-street interference," but if they do, they will have cause to regret their folly, for the people will stand no nonsense, now that they have had their rights conceded and the system of self-government is established upon a sure basis. The check proposed to be put upon the local Legislatures would, in effect, destroy their usefulness, and place them completely at the mercy of the ruling party in the Dominion Government. It seems that the Government intend to sanction or disallow, as they think fit; in fact every act has first to receive the approval of the Ministry of Justice, who will report favorably or unfavorably, as the whim may suit him, to the Governor-General; and, strange to say, Lord MONCK has actually sanctioned the memorandum, which is neither more nor less than an insult to the respective local Legislatures. The placing of so much power in the hands of one man—the Minister of Justice, who is actually made an arbiter between the Governor-General and the people—is going too far, and Lord MONCK, equally with Sir JOHN, will be called to account for such a high-handed proceeding as the adoption of the memorandum in question indicates.

### A REBUKE TO THE COMMONS.

Simultaneously with the memorandum of the Minister of Justice, out comes the rejection of the act passed in the recent session of the Dominion Parliament, reducing the salary of the Governor-General from $50,000 to $32,000. How the House of Commons will relish the action of the Imperial Government, is a question that cannot be decided just yet, but it is apparent that neither the majority of the people's representatives, nor the people themselves will approve of the refusal to sanction a law deliberately and conscientiously framed, in accordance with the policy of economy and retrenchment, which was so popular as to resist every attempt to destroy it. The act was passed by a vote of two to one, or rather the resolution upon which the act was founded; and it is rather too much for the home Government to say to the colonists that they shall only do as they are told in a matter of this kind. A salary of $32,000 a year, with a fine house and all other requirements, is surely enough even for a live lord who has no help for it but to take advantage of the offer to come to this country to recruit his fortunes. Canada has long been the refuge of needy noblemen and impoverished aristocrats, and now the Government of England would seek to force the people to pay still more enormous salaries than before, and at the same time that they have a set of Lieutenant-Governors to provide for. This will hardly go down, any more than the attempt to cripple the local legislatures.

### THE ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.

Much disappointment is felt at the decision of the All-England Eleven cricketers not to play more than one match in Canada. We have some fine cricket clubs in this part of the Dominion, and it would have afforded them great satisfaction to have a game with the Englishmen. There does not appear to have been any help for it. Toronto was not favored with the presence of the Eleven who played in this country some years since. There are several excellent players among the twenty-two Canadian players selected for the match to come off at Montreal, and some of them are from Ontario.

### THE EXPRESS ROBBERY CASE.

One of the prisoners arrested in connection with the alleged Express robbery, for which it is sought to extradite them, has been discharged. His name is MOORE. What will be done with the others seems to be a matter of doubt, but it should be clear enough that two or more must be held for trial. The further examination of the case has been adjourned for a week. The case is well worked up, and Mr. HARRISON is evidently bent upon securing the extradition of at least two of the prisoners. The counsel for the defence have been very successful in their efforts, but they cannot save THOMPSON and MORTON.

### THE WHALEN TRIAL.

Much surprise has been manifested that the Hon. JOHN H. CAMERON should, in junction with his namesake and Mr. MCKENZIE, have undertaken the defence of the alleged murderer of Mr. MCGEE, as he is Grand Master of the Orangemen in British North America. All sorts of hard things are said of him, and he is likely to suffer in consequence. Hon. M. C. CAMERON, the other counsel, is Provincial Secretary, and it seems strange that he should be defending a man whom the head of the Government, of which he is a member, is bound to prosecute. As for Mr. MCKENZIE, to him there can be no objection. It will be recollected that he defended Father MCMAHON and the other prisoners tried in this city for having been concerned in the raid of 1866. The trial of WHALEN is expected to commence on Monday. The prisoner has already been arraigned.

## THE M'GEE ASSASSINATION.

### The Trial of James Whalen, the Alleged Assassin, at Ottawa—Summary of the Evidence for the Prosecution.

The trial of JAMES WHALEN for the murder of Hon. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE is now progressing in the Canadian capital. The counsel for the accused are Mr. J. H. CAMERON, Q. C., Hon. M. C. CAMERON, Q. C., Mr. KENNETH MCKENZIE, Q. C., Mr. JOHN O'FARRELL of the Quebec Bar, and Mr. BUCKLEY of Ottawa.

The most important evidence taken on the first day of the trial, Monday last, was from a Frenchman named JEAN BAPTISTE LACROIX, who declared that he recognized the prisoner as the man whom he saw shoot Mr. MCGEE. His testimony on this point was as follows:

> "The first man appeared to me to be trying to open the door at which he stood; [before described as the door of the house where Mr. McGee boarded, and before which his body was found;] when the shot was fired, the second man held out his hand and fired when behind the first man; I was confused and gave a jump; the first man fell head first on the sidewalk; the second man returned by about the same course he took in coming and struck against the smaller of two posts there on the same side of the street; he then went on the sidewalk, and went a little further into a gate or archway; I was at this time standing in the doorway of a brick house nearly opposite Trotter's, and nearer the Sapper's Bridge than Chaudiere Falls direction; I was standing close to a brick house, and when I saw this I started and went home, being too much frightened to cross over before the man wheeled and struck the post and went into an archway; he was only seven or eight yards from me; I could see his face distinctly; do not know whether he saw me or not, but think he did not; saw him subsequently in the office of the jail; he was dressed with white pants, black vest, black coat and dark cap; that is the man who fired the shot; he is the prisoner, and I recognize him now."

On Tuesday the first witness examined was a policeman, who testified to having seen, on the night of the murder, a man dressed in a long black coat and black cap (the dress WHALEN is said to have worn) running down the middle of Rideau-street, and having met soon after a French Canadian named LABELLE, and a few moments later the witness LACROIX, who was also running from the same direction. From LABELLE he learned of the murder. He had afterward sought out LACROIX and learned from him his story, which did not differ from that he told on the stand. LACROIX, the witness said, was at first reluctant to tell anything. The next witness, PATRICK BUCKLEY, sessional doorkeeper in the Parliament-house, testified to having seen WHALEN pass out from the gallery of the House after adjournment on the night of the murder, pass through the main entrance, wait awhile at a point where he could see into the lobby, (where Mr. MCGEE was talking with other members,) and finally disappear by the porch door. The witness afterward saw Mr. MCGEE going toward his home alone, and no one else in sight. The next witness, LOUIS ROY DES JARDINS, testified that he was in the gallery on the night in question, and had at the time remarked the presence therein of the prisoner, his excited state during the speaking of Mr. MCGEE, and the fact that he had in his possession a pistol.

The fourth witness gave the most important testimony of this day, and was detained on the stand and cross-examined for some time. He testified that during Mr. MCGEE's speech the prisoner was in the gallery; that when the speaker made use of the words "striking under the belt," WHALEN shook his finger threateningly in the direction of Mr. MCGEE. In the words of the witness: "I noticed his face, and that his teeth seemed to close, and his features seemed to wear a sort of grin; his hand was over the rails and closed, and the forefinger opened pointing and shaking at McGEE. I considered it was done in a threatening manner. There was a small, light-complexioned man, dressed in light clothes, on his right hand side. A few minutes after he placed his hand on his breast and seemed to be feeling for something; he then put his left hand inside his breast pocket, on the right side, and nodded to the other man; he seemed to motion to the party sitting on the right; he nodded his head and moved his hand like a signal; the other man nodded in the same way, and also put his hand on his coat in just the same way; I was then called away on business; when I left them they were in the gallery, and there I lost sight of them." The witness saw him again standing around the entrance doors, as the sessional doorkeeper had seen him. When last seen by witness he was whispering with his companion of the gallery.

The evidence drawn from the other witnesses brought to the stand, during the day, was of little moment, excepting that of the half-brother of Mr. MCGEE. He testified that WHALEN had called at his brother's house on New-Year's night, and informed him of an intended attack to be made upon him that night. He (WHALEN) also took at that time a note to the Chief of Police for Mr. MCGEE, concerning the information he had given. This is regarded as evidence in favor of the prisoner.

The case for the Government was closed on the third day. The detectives who had investigated the case were examined, among others, Mr. A. J. TURNER, a boarder at the prisoner's house, and several occupants of the jail wherein WHELAN had been confined. TURNER testified that the prisoner had said to him that he would as soon take MCGEE's life as a cup of tea. After the elections he had heard him say that "although elected, the bloody pig would not reign long, as he would blow his bloody brains out before another session was over."

ANDREW CULLEN, a Montreal detective, testified to having overheard a conversation between WHELAN and his companion DOYLE in the jail, which place he (the witness) visited in company with the turnkey and the Governor: "DOYLE said—JAMES, I am sorry you done it; WHELAN said—I don't care a d—n; am prepared for the worst; I'll either swing or go to penitentiary for life; I don't care a d—n only for one thing; DOYLE asked what prisoner made allusion to, and WHELAN said, the old woman; DOYLE said the whole world will know it; WHELAN said yes; I am a great fellow; I shot that fellow; you are here, poor bugger, and here am I, which makes three of us; DOYLE said what's that; he repeated, I shot that fellow like a dog; I am a great fellow, and my name will go down to posterity; WHELAN whistled, danced and sung."

Sheriff POWEL testified that he placed Detective CULLEN in the corridor with a prisoner named HESS to listen to what was said by the prisoner, under authority from the Minister of Justice. HESS was called and corroborated the evidence of the detective. He added that he afterward heard a person in the corridor conversing with WHELAN. The latter asked if the prisoners had come in; the person answered "some, for drunkenness." WHELAN then said, "if it wasn't for drunkenness I wouldn't have shot MCGEE." The witness could not tell who the "person" was. And the prisoner swore that he heard WHELAN say to DOYLE that "there were three of them, but he was alone when MCGEE was murdered. DOYLE asked where the other two were. WHELAN said they had skedaddled, and had he not been half tight, he would have done so too." The witness said he acted as detective on this occasion by the request of the Sheriff.

The last witness testified that when mention was made of the murder of MCGEE in the hotel, the morning after, in the presence of WHELAN, the latter said nothing about it, but immediately turned on his heel and asked for a drink.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN IN GEORGIA.—There died yesterday in Vineville, perhaps the oldest man in Georgia, if not in the United States. His name was SAMBO LAMAR. He was born in 1752, and was therefore 116 years old at the time of his death. He was born in Africa, was brought to Georgia when quite a boy by a slave vessel, and has been in the LAMAR family ever since. He always spoke the English language with his native African accent. It was difficult for those unaccustomed to hear him talk to understand some of his sentences. He was a kind and obedient servant in his day and time, and in his old age he was taken good care of by his former owners. He passed away peacefully, and we hope he now rests in peace after his long journey through life.—*Macon Journal, Sept. 3.*

## UTAH.

### Work on the Pacific Railroad—Obstacles Encountered—The Western Terminus—Theatrical Matters—The Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, Aug. 31, 1868.

The Railroad is the great topic of interest about these times. The work of blasting and grading goes bravely on, amid a trifle of rivalry of the various contractors in regard to obtaining a sufficient number of men. The two particularly important points are, how far West will the rails be laid before Winter, and will the road go north or south of the Salt Lake? It has been strongly talked that extraordinary efforts would be made to have the rails laid to Salt Lake before Christmas. How this will be, I know not, but it can hardly be that the road will be completed for traffic that distance by that time. Usually the road for three or four hundred miles east of this place is hard frozen by the middle of November, with considerable snow, piercing cold nights, and days, many of them, not much warmer. Under such conditions railroad construction will not be very pleasant, if reasonably practicable. Certainly no such thing as mason-work could be accomplished.

It may be that a wet Fall and an early Winter are coming, similar to those of the past two or three years. That would be a still more disagreeable experience in the mountains, for, when it is rain in the valleys, it is snow or sleet in the cañons, and if the days were tolerably mild there would be slushy roads in the day, and icy roads at night, neither very comfortable for road-making.

Nor can the road through the mountains be advantageously worked until very late in the Spring, in consequence of melting snow, falling snow, heavy rains, mud, floods, and sharp frosty nights at least to and during May, as a general thing. Favorably exceptional seasons do occur sometimes, but they cannot be counted on before hand.

It appears that the terminus for the Winter, on the Union Pacific Road, will be on Black's Fork, about 150 miles from here, although the rails may reach some distance west of that point. This is a disappointment to the people of Green River, but it will accommodate a larger number of people elsewhere, who are anxious to see the iron bands stretch unbroken across the continent at the earliest possible day.

The Central Pacific Company appear determined to push eastward with the greatest speed possible, in hopes of beating the Union Pacific Company in the race to Salt Lake. The Union Pacific have the advantage of having the shortest length of road to make, and the Central Pacific have the advantage of having the easiest work to do. The Central Pacific, it is stated, are laying track at the rate of four miles per day, and hope to be at Salt Lake in December. In the broad desert west of Salt Lake, and also up the Humboldt Valley, the road will not be very difficult, nor the snow deep, and there is the advantage of a probably lengthy Fall, a comparatively mild Winter and a comparatively early Spring. Along the promontory running southward into Salt Lake, on which it is supposed the road will run, the snow seldom lies long even in Winter. In this respect it is something like the islands in the lake, which have been famous herd grounds in the Winter from this cause, the waters from the lake having the influence to modify the severity of the Winter on the islands and the promontory. If the Fall be wet, the alkali flats west of the lake, and probably on the promontory, will be difficult things to construct the road over, as they are practically "bottomless." In the middle of Winter, however, they could be worked with greater facility, and when work on the road through the mountains would be utterly impracticable, owing to the depth of the snow and the severity of the cold in the canyons.

As to the route by the lake, it has so many times been said that it was settled, then that it was not settled, that few persons will believe that the route is definitely determined until work on it is commenced. Nor scarcely even then, for every week or two now there are rumors afloat that the [illegible] down Weber Canyon has been abandoned, and another resolved on.

It appears that the Central Pacific Company are strongly in favor of the route north of the lake, and they have actually let the grading of the second hundred miles west of this valley to Messrs. WEST & FARR, of Ogden, and BENSON, of Logan, in this and Caché Valleys.

I think there can be no doubt that the people of this city would infinitely prefer to have the road come directly to this city, and by the south end of the lake, instead of by the north end of the lake, leaving this city thirty miles on the south side of the main route. BRIGHAM YOUNG repeatedly expresses in public his opinion that for the road to avoid this city would be an insult to the citizens of Utah. However, the prospects at present are that they will be so insulted, though nobody feels sure on that point.

Theatrical matters are brightening up a little. Last week Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and Miss ANNETTE INCE played three nights in combination. This week Miss INCE plays the three regular nights, and Mr. and Mrs. DAVENPORT play on her three off nights. This will be, I believe, the first week of nightly performance in this city. There is not cash enough in circulation here to sustain such frequent performances long. Mr. DAVENPORT has played here in "Richelieu," "The Wife," "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," and "Black-Eyed Susan." To-night he appears in "Love's Sacrifice." To-morrow night Miss INCE appears in "Medea," in which she is here considered superior to JULIA DEAN.

Most of the Mormon immigration has come in, and has speedily been absorbed by the general population. Some of the men have gone to work on the railroad. In some of the country settlements, however, there are scarcely enough men left to gather in the crops.

BRIGHAM YOUNG returned last week from his preaching tour to Cache Valley. He is now gone on a railroad trip to Echo Canyon. He usually takes a September or October trip to the southern part of the Territory, devoting a month to that trip. They have just got the grasshoppers down in that region and in Northwestern Arizona, for the first time, too late to do very much damage this season, but in very good time to lay their eggs for a vigorous campaign next year.

Every clear day there are overhead here grasshoppers in greater or less numbers, but I hear of little damage being done since their heavy July raid. Most of the peach trees, stripped of their foliage then, have not since renewed their leaves, except in a very limited degree. Consequently, though the peaches get mellow, they are sour and bitter.

Journalism at Salt Lake is reviving with the coming of the railroad. All the papers anticipate enlargement. The *Reporter* publishes an increase of matter, though the size of the sheet is not yet enlarged. It is now published by a company.

**What Massachusetts Produces Daily.**—The following is an abstract of the letter written by the President of the Boston Board of Trade, CHARLES G. NAZRO, Esq., in reply to a series of questions propounded by Commissioner JOSEPH S. WILSON, of the General Land Office:

> "You state that a leading journal estimates that the daily result of the productive labor of Massachusetts equals a million of dollars, and thereupon request me to express my opinion on the following points: First, as to the entire accuracy of the above estimate; second, if so, does it include all branches of business pursued in the State? or, third, is it restricted to agriculture, mining, fisheries, manufactures and other pursuits, either of which confer original value by producing the raw material or develop latent values by mechanical processes? In answer to the first interrogatory I think it falls far short of the actual value of the daily product. Our last tabular statement was carefully presented by the Secretary of our Commonwealth from returns furnished by each city and town in the State, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature requiring such returns to be made every ten years. By that table I find that the industrial products for the year ending May 1, 1865, exhibited a grant total of $517,240,613, being over $1,500,000 for each working day in the year, with a capital of $174,499,950, and giving employment to 271,421 persons engaged in manufacturing and 68,636 in agricultural pursuits—making together 340,057 persons. The increase during the last decade is about 75 per cent. over the former one, and as three years have elapsed since the date of the last returns, we should add at least 25 per cent. to obtain the result at the present time, so that the amount at the present moment should be estimated at $650,000,000, or $2,000,000 each working day. If I understand your second query correctly, it asks if mercantile or other pursuits not directly connected with the production of raw material, or the enhancement of its value by labor or mechanical skill, are included? If this should be the right understanding, I should answer no, except so far as necessary to bring the products to market, &c., and this, I think, answers your third question, to which I would further say that these tables include every kind of manufactured product, including agricultural productions, shipbuilding, coastwise freights, erection of buildings, of fisheries—in short, every industrial pursuit in commerce, banking and business of like nature, and also excluding the value of farms, lands and buildings."

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 13, 1868.

### Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum | $10 |
| The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included) | $12 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year | $3 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year | $5 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, one year | $2 |
| Five copies | $8 |
| Ten copies | $15 |

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post Office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

Spain, so it is reported, has offered, in case of a European war, to send thirty thousand troops to garrison Rome.

Queen VICTORIA arrived at Windsor Castle yesterday from her tour through France and Switzerland.

The steamship *Weser*, from Bremen Aug. 29, and Southampton Sept. 1, arrived at this port yesterday.

### GENERAL.

Judge LERIBEE, of Louisiana, has decided that the act of the Legislature imposing the license tax on trades, occupations and professions is unconstitutional.

Lieut. SCOTT H. ROBINSON, son of Ex-Governor ROBINSON, of Kentucky, is lying badly wounded at Fort Sumner, New-Mexico, the result of an accident.

A boy named ROBINSON, sixteen years of age, made an unsuccessful attempt to shoot his father, on the road near Bristol, N. H., a few days ago. His object was theft.

Judge P. A. ROST, a prominent lawyer of New-Orleans, and formerly of the Supreme Court, died on Sunday last, at the age of seventy-one.

The name of the convict recently placed in the New-Hampshire State Prison, who calls himself John Allen, is GILMAN S. WOODBURY. His career has been eventful. He twice broke jail in New-Hampshire, was once sent to the Massachusetts State prison, there feigned insanity, was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, escaped from that institution, and is supposed to have fled to Canada. He is now securely barred and carefully watched.

A young man named WILLIAM AHERN, while engaged in a friendly scuffle with a companion, accidentally walked backward off the bridge over Mechanic-street, Troy, on Friday, and fell a distance of nearly thirty feet, striking upon a lamp-post in the street below. His scull was fractured, and his back so badly injured that his recovery is improbable.

Six prisoners escaped from the County Jail at Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday, but four were recaptured. While pursuing them, the Sheriff shot one, wounding him seriously in the arm.

A company has been organized at Gadsden, Ala., with a capital stock of $4,500,000, to carry out the important enterprise of making the waters of the Coosa River, Alabama, navigable.

A reward of $1,000 has been offered for such evidence as will cause the conviction and punishment of the person who threw the missile by which one of the members of the New-Haven "Boys in Blue" procession, on the 9th inst., was wounded; and an additional reward of $100 for each man, not exceeding seven in all, convicted and punished on evidence furnished for having participated in the general attack upon "Boys in Blue" at the same time.

ALLEN DAWSON, a prominent lawyer and leading Democratic politician of Hudson, Wis., died on the 5th inst.

The value of the hay crop of the Northern and Western States is estimated at more than $200,000,000. The crop is said to be the largest ever produced.

The heavy thunder-storm on Friday night flooded some of the streets of Baltimore, washed away a few temporary bridges, and delayed railroad trains. No serious damage, however, was caused.

Additional discoveries have been made regarding the plot to transport citizens of Maryland into several counties of Pennsylvania for the purpose of carrying the October elections for the Democrats. The matter is being still further investigated.

Extensive arrangements are being made in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for the reception of the New-York companies attached to the Twelfth Regiment, on Wednesday next. The Troy Veteran Zouaves will visit the Independent Veteran Volunteers of Poughkeepsie on the 28th inst.

It is reported that the WARD brothers will not accept the challenge of the New-Brunswick crew for a $1,000 race. The WARDS' challenge was for $5,000.

THOMAS CURTIS, a well-known Irish Republican, of Hartford, Conn., who accompanied the "Boys in Blue" to New-Britain on Thursday evening, was savagely assaulted on his way home, by a party of Democratic roughs who went to New-Britain for the purpose of creating a disturbance.

The anniversary of the battle with and retreat of the British army from its attack upon the defences of Baltimore in 1814 was observed, yesterday, by the Association of Old Defenders.

A man named RENSSELAEUR DENISON has been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the recent murder of MOSES JOHNSON, of North Brookfield, N. Y. The examination of PHELPS for complicity in the same murder will be continued at North Brookfield on Thursday next.

Judge WILLIAM JESSUP, of Montrose, Penn., died on Friday. He was born at Southampton, L. I., graduated at Yale College in 1815, and was admitted to the Bar in 1820.

The Police of St. Louis, on Friday night, made a raid on eight gambling houses, and secured a valuable lot of property.

Some burglars entered the house of STEPHEN TAFT, of Springfield, Mass., on Friday night, and stole therefrom the keys of Mr. TAFT's store, and also of his safe. They then went to the store, and robbed the safe of $7,000 in bonds belonging to different parties.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS arrived in Baltimore on Friday night.

Rev. HENRY A. WISE, Jr., of Baltimore, son of Ex-Gov. WISE, is still quite ill, and has not been materially benefited by his recent visit to the watering places of Virginia.

A bloody tragedy occurred near Millville, Lincoln County, Tenn., on Tuesday night, by which a member of the Kuklux Klan was killed. It appears that four or five negroes, who kept a grocery, had boasted that the first Kuklux who came near their establishment should be killed. Apparently anticipating an attack, they barricaded the premises, portholed the upper story, and secured quite a supply of ammunition. A body of twelve Kuklux, some of them armed, visited the negroes for the purpose of ascertaining what all the ostentation meant. One of them, named HIGH, was killed; the others are reported to have escaped. There was great excitement at last accounts.

Speaker COLFAX and the party who accompanied him on the excursion to the Rocky Mountains, reached Chicago on Thursday, all in vigorous condition. Mr. COLFAX left last evening for the South, from whence he will hasten to Washington on public business.

Our Central and South American letters, printed elsewhere, recount an appalling story. A terrific earthquake has destroyed many large cities, and thousands of lives have been lost. It is impossible to give in brief any idea of the extent of the calamities which have befallen the people of these unfortunate countries. All the particulars of the drama are recounted in detail elsewhere.

Upon the arrival of the way-train at the Mount Clare depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Friday evening, two men were found lying in one of the closed cars, one of them dead and the other in an insensible condition, owing to the intense heat and closeness of the car. They had received injuries on the road, and had been placed in the car for transportation to Baltimore.

A tornado destroyed or damaged a large number of buildings in Warren, Mich., a few days ago, and also rooted up trees, threw over fences, &c. The damage will exceed $50,000. No lives were lost.

The last of the tridium services was held in the Roman Catholic Churches of Brooklyn last evening. Grand vespers were sung and prayers offered for the welfare of the Holy Father, in all the churches of that denomination.

The Police of Brooklyn, during the past week, arrested 431 persons.

Marshal TAPPAN, of the Mayor's office, reports that he has issued, during the past week, 156 licenses, of which two were to second-hand junk dealers, four to express wagons, sixteen to venders, forty-six to drivers, seven to coaches, fifteen to public carts, one to dirt-carts, three to porters, fifty-four to stages, and one to a boarding-house. The total sum received in payment for licenses was $1,381, and the receipts on account of fines were $5.

JOHN HARTWICK, the sailor, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Friday, from No. 86 Greenwich-street, and who had come from the schooner *Smith*, from Charleston, S. C., now lying in the stream, was examined yesterday by Dr. AUSTIN FLINT, the eminent physician, at the hospital, who pronounced him perfectly free from any of the symptoms of yellow fever.

The number of deaths in this City for the week ending at 12 o'clock yesterday, was 569, being thirty less than last week.

Mr. FRANZ VESTER, inventor of a patent "rescue coffin," exhibited his invention yesterday at Jones' Wood. Mr. VESTER was buried in his coffin beneath six feet of earth, and, after remaining an hour and a quarter, returned to upper earth.

## The Awful Earthquake in South America.

We have full accounts from our Panama correspondents this morning of the awful earthquake which visited Peru and Ecuador on the 16th of last month. The shocks in some places lasted but a few minutes, and in others for hours, and extended along nearly the whole coast of the two Republics. The estimate of the number of lives lost is from *thirty to sixty thousand*. At least twelve cities were utterly destroyed, a large number of others were more or less ruined, and the loss of property was enormous. One account says that the whole coast, from Callao to Iquique is in one complete state of desolation and ruin. A number of American vessels were wrecked, and all hands lost. The details are of the most thrilling interest, and will be read with horror throughout the world.

The first shocks of the earthquake, or series of earthquakes, which culminated in this awful calamity, occurred on the 1st of August at Lima (Peru,) and a series of destructive shocks occurred at Callao (Peru) on the 13th of the same month. Accounts of both of these were given by our correspondents in the TIMES of the 7th instant. The shocks of the 13th were of the most alarming character, but had no worse result than the thorough terrifying of the inhabitants. But the scenes of 16th displayed the havoc for which nature had been preparing.

The great earthquake which destroyed Callao in 1746 is well known; but the present calamity far surpasses that in extent and destructiveness. It looks as though, when accounts from all quarters are received, the loss of life will prove greater than in the Lisbon earthquake of 1755.

## The Rise of the Tide.

It is four months since the nomination of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency. For the first two months after the nomination, the Democrats were very much agitated about the want of enthusiasm for the Chicago candidate, and about the apathy of the Republican Party. We told them to wait till their own candidate was in the field, so that there would be a chance to begin operations, and so that the people would have an opportunity to give expression to their preferences, feelings and opinions. For weeks after SEYMOUR's nomination in July, however, they still attempted to make themselves hopeful because of the want of that "tremendous enthusiasm" for the man GRANT which is supposed to be necessary to his election.

We confess we never felt at all troubled about the matter. We were rather anxious to see a candidate elected without that extravagant fervor and frenzied excitement which have often been so dangerously prominent in our Presidential campaign. GRANT's own character is calm, simple and great. His services to the country have been vastly beyond those of any other man of this generation. The advantages of his election to the Presidency were palpable and positive. If, therefore, the great body of the American people, who are perfectly aware of these things, could express their opinions in his favor without passion, and elect him without the aid of the red-white-and-blue accessories that are necessary in the case of other men, we should have thought the compliment none the less honorable to the man, and should have considered the country honored by the expression of its choice in such an impressive and majestic manner.

But the Democrats continued to argue that the absence of fervor indicated the absence of vitality. As a consequence, they began their war-dance in the presence of an adversary who, they fancied, could not be aroused to energy and enthusiasm. They yelled in his presence, shook their tomahawks above their heads, rejoiced over the scalps which were to hang from their belts, and, in savage ecstacy, proclaimed their triumph in advance.

Well, their adversary is now aroused, and we hope they are satisfied. The enthusiasm has now appeared, and we fancy they see enough of it. The friends of GRANT, and the adherents of the Republican Party have been seized with the fervid spirit of political campaigning; and if the Democrats have not yet learned something from it, there is not a shadow of doubt that they will learn more than they want to know in November.

Whether the "enthusiasm" for the great man who is the Republican candidate be greatest in the Western or the Eastern States, it is hard to say. When we look at Indiana, and behold those wonderful assemblages of twenty and fifty thousand enthusiastic people, amid all the gay and festive circumstances of which our correspondents have told us, it seems as though all the records of previous political campaigns were surpassed. When we look at Vermont, and behold the free mountaineers gathering in numbers many thousand beyond previous computation to vote for Gen. GRANT, it seems as though the American heart was stirred to its profoundest depths. When we look to Illinois and Ohio, and witness the Union soldiers and loyal citizens marching to the music of the Union, with banners and shouts, it appears as if such a spectacle could nowhere else be equaled, until we turn back and look at Maine, where the masses of the people have been aroused to such a degree, that they promise a majority of twenty thousand for GRANT at the election of to-morrow. In other States, "too numerous to mention," the same spirit of enthusiasm for our illustrious soldier and pacificator has—we will not say been called into existence—but has found expression as the hour when it is required has appeared.

There will be no refluence in this tide of popular enthusiasm till after the election in November. We hope it will gratify the Democrats, who have been in so much trouble about Republican apathy.

## The Reported Prussian Disarmament.

The great question of peace or war which now agitates Europe is said to have entered upon a new phase. Now that, after many months of arduous and exhausting preparations, France has proclaimed herself ready alike for peace or war, the King of Prussia is reported to have made known to the French Government his intention of reducing the Prussian army by 120,000 men, as a guarantee of the desire for peace by which he is actuated. It is not quite easy to see the meaning of this move, assuming the report to be more than a mere *canard*. We are not inclined, at all events, to accept it without hesitation. For Prussia at the present moment, with France in her present aggressive temper, and with Germany south of the Main more than half discontented with Prussian supremacy, to reduce her standing army by one-third, would be to abandon at once all the objects for which she has so long struggled, and a virtual humiliation before France. No one can doubt the desire of the great mass of Frenchmen for the aggrandizement of France by the extension of her territory to its natural frontiers. And nothing but a cautious consideration of the risks to be incurred in a war with Prussia has hitherto deterred NAPOLEON from gratifying that desire. Now France is in the position, if ever she will be, to attempt a "rectification" of frontier, or at least to dictate to Prussia how far she may advance in Germany. If Prussia disarms unconditionally, she renders herself defenceless before French demands, and confesses herself unable to proceed to the accomplishment of her designs in Germany.

The truth probably is that the proposed disarmament is conditional only upon a corresponding disarmament on the part of France. Now as we have the authority of Marshal NIEL and MM. ROUHER and MAGNE for the assertion that the gigantic armaments of France are the surest guarantees of peace, it follows that their reduction must seem in the eyes of the French Government an unnecessary exposure to the danger of war. Marshal NIEL and his colleagues may be in earnest or not in the original theories of peace-making which they propound, but in no case do we think it possible that France is likely to consent, after putting forth such unparalleled and costly efforts, to disarm on the basis of the *status in quo*. If the Prussian disarmament is to be unconditional, it would be a humiliation for Prussia, which Prussian pride can scarcely brook. And it would be galling for France, flushed with the sense of her gigantic power, to consent to draw the game. It is barely possible, indeed, though we can scarcely believe it, that Prussia, strong in the conviction that her destiny in Germany is assured, may have thought it better to remain passive for the present, and allow natural causes to work out the ultimate result. In that case she might be inclined to allow France the apparent triumph of having checked her progress. But we fancy that when we come to hear the details of the news it will prove to be very much like so many similar reports that have reached us from time to time, only to meet with an official contradiction, or to be explained away until destitute of all significance.

## Improvement in Street Locomotion.

The inconveniences attendant upon the present system of street locomotion in large cities have long received the consideration and elicited the comments of the Press in this country and Europe. In this City the cry for relief has long been heard, and many schemes have been proposed to remedy the evil, but not one of these projects has hitherto appeared to be practicable, while the trouble daily increases in magnitude. The slow-moving, uncleanly and over-crowded street cars have for years been condemned by the public as altogether insufficient for the purposes of local travel, and an additional and very strong reason that they should be superseded by something different is found in the fact that the value of the streets through which they run is greatly diminished for ordinary and legitimate use. The rails occasion great damage to the wheels of every kind of vehicle, and the owners of private carriages are constantly in dread lest the few avenues yet remaining free from car tracks shall be devoted to the service of the street railroad monopolists. Aërial roads, underground roads, the newly-invented velocipedes, in fact anything which promised relief from the annoyances and inadequate accommodations of the horse-cars, have awakened the liveliest expectations.

The latest suggestion of improvement in street locomotion which has come to our knowledge has been made by Mr. EASTMAN, who for some years past has been United States Consul at Bristol, England. Mr. EASTMAN does not propose to dispense with rails, but his leading idea is to furnish an iron rail or road for the public use, which may be utilized by common carriages, thus preventing the the monopoly or exclusive occupation of a portion of the street by a railway or corporation, and allowing no privilege in the mechanical construction of the tracks which cannot be used in common. To effect this he has invented rails of a concave form, the segment of the circle which represents their concavity being four inches in width and half an inch at its greatest depth. Any carriage having the breadth of the rails may run in their grooves, or pass in or out or across them without difficulty—the width of the grooves being too small to allow the feet of horses to be entangled in them, and their depth so slight that the wheels can easily pass out. The tracks are to be sunk with the upper edges of the rails even with the pavement, and these edges being notched, afford foothold to the horses, and make it impossible for the wheels of the carriages to slide in the grooves in crossing the tracks diagonally. The objection that dirt would choke up the rails, on account of the depression in their running surface, is met by the proposition to attach plows or brooms to every carriage in front of the wheels. Mr. EASTMAN proposes to strengthen his rails by placing beneath them a strong flange, which shall act like an angle-iron, and their weight and cost will be on the average less than the ordinary rails for steam roads.

Mr. EASTMAN proposes carriages which shall have wheels with a convex edge, of a smaller radius than the concavity of the rails, reducing the friction surface. The axles of these vehicles are to be united by connecting rods which shall so act upon each other as to place themselves always exactly in the curves which are described by the wheels. The hind wheels thus follow precisely the tracks of the front wheels, and the carriages will turn with facility and safety in curves of a very small radius. These vehicles may run on any other road as well as ordinary carriages, and in their construction much space and consequent comfort is secured by having them of a peculiar shape—bowing out the car and giving it the appearance of having three bay windows on each side.

There are many advantages claimed for this plan of Mr. EASTMAN over the methods of locomotion now in vogue. Among the principal are the improvement of the public streets by the introduction of iron rails for common traffic; the prevention of a monopoly of the streets by railway companies; the adaptability of the rails to the use of ordinary vehicles; the freedom of the streets from obstructions to carriages; the securing of a more durable pavement, iron being used where the wear and tear are greatest; the economical transportation of passengers and merchandise, and the blessed result of obviating the noise, dirt and mud that are now inseparable from city streets.

The invention of Mr. EASTMAN has met the approval of the street engineers of Paris and we understand that it is to be tried in Philadelphia. If it should be found to answer the purpose the sooner it is introduced in New-York the better, for no city in the world stands more in need of the relief it is designed to afford than our railway-ridden, street-obstructed Metropolis.

## The City Poor.

The letter which we printed a few days since from the Citizens' Association, relative to the poor of this City, should command the serious attention of all who take an interest in the welfare of their fellow-creatures. It appears that while our citizens are willing to respond most liberally to every call of distress, their efforts are almost without avail in affording permanent relief to those who receive their bounty. It is estimated that $5,000,000 are given annually by our citizens for charitable purposes, and yet for want of a proper system of relief the expenditure of this sum scarcely makes a perceptible difference in the number of those who apply for assistance. On the contrary, the injudicious manner in which our charities are bestowed is calculated to attract to the City the idle and improvident of other localities, who are thus assured of at least enough to eat whether they choose to work or not. An investigation by the Association shows that pauperism has increased in a most unreasonable proportion to our increase of population. The reputation for unbounded and unquestioning liberality which New-York possesses, brings to our midst the indolent and vicious classes from all parts of the country. Temporary relief given to such is not only a waste of means but an encouragement to idleness. The $5,000,000 spent by our citizens last year gives us no relief this season. With the approach of Fall and Winter, there returns to us the same old army of paupers, recruited to its maximum strength. A partial remedy for this is suggested by the Association. "All philanthropic and charitable efforts," they say, "should be based upon a comprehensive plan of enabling those to find remunerative labor who are unable to find it for themselves." It is to this end that the Labor Bureau was established by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Here all those persons who prefer to live by honest labor may register their names, their calling, their ability, &c., and they are immediately brought into communication with those who desire to buy precisely what they have to sell. The great West is clamoring for laborers of all classes, skilled and unskilled, and the Labor Bureau is prepared to send to those States all those who may wish to try their fortunes in those regions of plenty. More applications for laborers are received from different parts of the country than there are for situations, and there is now no reason why able-bodied men should be seen in our streets importuning passers-by for charity. The Bureau, if properly supported and encouraged by our citizens, will do much to disperse the army of paupers who have hitherto besieged our doors.

But there is another class who either cannot or will not work. Among them are many who are deserving, but our citizens do not generally take the trouble to ascertain who are and who are not, but give and give again without a question. This is injudicious, to say the least, and should be stopped. A charitable fund properly disbursed by a committee of gentlemen who would willingly give their time to the proper investigation of all applications for money and relief, would materially lessen the expenditures, and tend to drive out the professional beggars and secure proper consideration for the deserving.

## Our Schools.

It is now the season when our public and private schools, our academies and our colleges throughout the country are being reopened after the long Summer vacation.

Our public schools are admirable, and it is conceded on all sides that they are nowhere so excellent as in New-York City. As a rule, the pupil's industry and the length of time which he is able to devote to his studies are the only measures of his success. If his attainments are not satisfactory it is his own fault and not that of his teachers, who are judiciously selected after a most careful examination. It is true, however, that the objects to be attained by the public schools in this City would be more certainly secured if political influences and considerations were wholly set aside in the appointments. It is unfortunate that the election of our School Commissioners is at all connected with politics.

The most important defect of our school system is its negligence of everything that does not immediately pertain to intellectual training. It is not the defect of our public schools alone, but also of our private schools, of our academies, for either sex, and of our colleges. The season of youth is, indeed, favorable to intellectual training. But it is also the season best adapted to physical and moral education. In that period when the body chiefly asserts itself, and makes the greatest claims upon the blood and brain, why should the brain alone be developed, while the muscular system is left to lie dormant? Those very temperaments which are most susceptible to the ambition, aroused in connection with intellectual pursuits, are also the most susceptible to the influences of the atmosphere, of the broad open sky and of healthful exercise; the lack of these latter conditions may prove quite as deleterious in future years to the mind as to the body.

The development of the moral sense is almost entirely ignored in our systems of education. And there is much in these systems which tends to the perversion of the moral sense. Selfish ideas are instilled by competition. The pride of intellect is in this way often awakened to such a degree as to smother the noblest sentiments of childhood first and of manhood afterward, and to choke all spiritual development. The boy in the school is intent simply upon the prizes awarded; the young man in college strives for the valedictory, or at least for a place among the honor-men. This strife kills all independent and spontaneous development, not for the period of youth alone, but also for life. Genius is diverted from its most potent suggestions, and is lost in this ignoble strife for petty honors. It would be far better if all prizes either in the school or the college were dispensed with. The natural instinct of competition among youth is sufficient without the encouragement thus offered by their superiors. How many young men are physically ruined by this insane competition! The ruin to their spiritual natures is far more deplorable.

We cannot leave this subject without making a suggestion to the principals of our private schools and academies. There are many boys whose course of life must be directed toward mechanical or mercantile pursuits. Their own choice and the whole disposition of their minds tend in those directions. Now we suggest that it is better to let these tendencies have their own way. It is true that the principal may gain a few dollars by persuading these pupils to enter into the study of the dead languages. But will it be for their profit? On the other hand, will they not, after all, in nine cases out of ten, follow their original inclination? And in that case all this tedious routine of classic studies will prove simply a waste of valuable time as well as of force.

It is unfortunate that in all our schools so little attention is paid to the natural sciences. No studies are so interesting to the young, and there are none which are so intimately connected with physical recreation in their pursuit. They awaken observation, lay the foundation for most wholesome pleasure in maturer years; and more than any other studies they tend to awaken and strengthen the spiritual element—which is, after all, the highest and most important in our nature.

The aim of education should be to put strong men into the arena of life—men who are physically competent to meet the burdens of life; and who are morally competent to resist temptation. Give us a system of education which will accomplish this, and we will show you a generation of powerful preachers, of honest politicians, and, better still, of noble men and women.

## MINOR TOPICS.

We notice that in the present political campaign in England, the Tories and the Liberals are claiming precedence of each other in regard to their friendly feeling for America. We are certainly much obliged to both parties for the friendship they display at this time. As for their exhibitions of friendship at the time when it would have been of some value to us, we can't say so much. Both of the Liberal leaders, RUSSELL and GLADSTONE, gave us what is very mildly described by calling it the "cold shoulder." "The South is fighting for independence, the North for empire," said Lord RUSSELL. "JEFFERSON DAVIS has founded a nation," exclaimed Mr. GLADSTONE. And we could quote a score of other prominent Liberals who uttered similar sentiments, only far more bitter. The Tory leaders, Earl DERBY, Lord STANLEY and Mr. DISRAELI, were more careful in their utterances. We remember no particularly hateful expressions used by any of them toward us during the war—though we doubtless took less notice of their expressions during that time, from the fact that they were not in possession of power. But there is not the slightest doubt of the fact that the Tories as a party, leaders and followers, sympathized altogether with the rebels, and were anxious for the disruption of the American Union. Now, however, that both parties are so very favorable to us that they have a rivalry in friendship, we will say no more, except to hope that the friendship may be strong enough to result in fair dealing.

It seems there is a prophet in Charleston who has no power either in his own country or any other. He lately proclaimed that he was in possession of a plan which he would divulge to certain parties on certain conditions, by which, within twenty-five years after its adoption, the entire national debt of the United States, with all the accruing interest, would be paid. And not only so, but his plan would reduce the taxes five per cent. after the lapse of one year, so that at the end of ten years only one-half of our present rate of taxation would be assessed. We have no doubt that the plan of this financial genius would have been eagerly sought after by Secretary McCULLOCH, but for the fact that almost every other man in the country has plans for the same purpose, which are sworn to produce the same results, but doubtless by methods which differ in all sorts of ways from those of the Charleston financier. It seems that nobody has applied to him for his plan, or taken any notice of his proposition; and he is so much disgusted with this neglect that he has written a note to the Charleston *Courier*, in which he says:

> "The writer has looked in vain for notice or comments, either by the Northern or Southern journals, and has come to the conclusion that the North does not believe that good can come out of Charleston, and that Charlestonians are averse to the belief that they have a prophet among them. There is certainly a great apathy somewhere, and it probably arises from the fact that so far not one of all the writers upon national finance has struck the chord necessary to awaken a spontaneous burst of joy in the heart of this great people, and inspire that confidence which will be required to animate the body politic before the desired end can be accomplished. The problem is already solved as to whether the debt of the country can be honorably paid without infringing the just right of any, or adding to the burdens of an over-taxed people, and only remains to be put in force."

We suppose the writer of the above would be still more disgusted if we told him how many "great plans" for paying off the national debt we throw into the waste-basket every week.

The brief but striking speech of Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, published by us yesterday, directed attention entirely to the *Vice-Presidency*, and the Democratic candidate for that office. He referred to the mischievous and anomalous feature in our political system which compels the people, as the primary electors, to practically vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President *in pairs*, without the power of selecting one and rejecting the other. He argued that measures ought now to be commenced to secure a proper amendment to the Constitution, which shall brush away the cumbrous and mischievous machinery of Presidential Electors, and secure to the people a direct and separate vote for each of these officers. After showing the absolute necessity of weighing the merits and the demerits of the candidate for Vice-President, and fully estimating the consequences of his contingent election to the high office of President, Mr. RUGGLES proceeded to speak of FRANK BLAIR, whom he described as a gentleman of courage, frankness, and of very determined will, fully meaning what he says, and fully saying what he means. Now, this candidate for the Vice-Presidency has distinctly proposed, not indeed to destroy the Union, but *to subvert its Government*, by subjecting Congress, or at least one of its branches, to the compulsory authority of the President. After proving this from the Broadhead letter, and showing the terrible danger to the country of BLAIR's revolutionary propositions, Mr. RUGGLES called upon the American people to decide by their ballots, while yet they can, whether their great nation is to furnish a further and far more melancholy example of the infatuation of party spirit, in permitting the free institutions to be subverted, under which it has attained so proud a position in the civilized world. The importance of these suggestions of Mr. RUGGLES will be felt throughout the country.

The principal witness at the recent inquest on the body of the young woman who died in Amity-place from alleged malpractice, testified that there was not a physician in the City who is not called upon to procure abortions. This is a truly horrible statement, and we don't believe it is more than *half* true—that is to say, we think it would be a large estimate to say that half the practitioners of the City are ever called on for such purpose. But even if this can be said—and we fear that inquiry among doctors would furnish some startling disclosures on the subject—it indicates a widespread immorality which calls for the most earnest efforts on the part of the moral teachers of society.

The common sense of the Hudson Railroad managers has induced them to originate a refrigerating car, for the transport of fruit and fresh meat from country places. This car is lined with a thin department for ice, and, outside this, with two others holding air and wool batting. Of course, this is but the beginning of what will become a general use, and those products of the interior and the far West will be brought regularly and plentifully to the seaboard. There will then be little need of *abattoirs* in our cities. Another result will probably be that we shall have fewer of those beef-panics. The cow disease was, according to all appearance, brought on by the fatigue of overdriving full cattle. With such cars to bring beef fresh for a thousand miles, that rude and clumsy work of marching weary herds to a market would be done away with. In a great number of other respects, those refrigerated cars would add greatly to the comfort and well-being of society.

The English Tories have made a point against a prominent Liberal statesman, with respect to the disestablishment of the Irish Church, that they are pressing with great glee. The Marquis of Hartington, who was a member of Lord RUSSELL's Cabinet, and who supports Mr. GLADSTONE's policy, is eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire. Now the Duke includes in his vast possessions a considerable amount of property in Ireland in the shape of tithes and other charges on land which were originally taken from the Irish Church. His son and heir, when questioned as to his views on the Irish Church and his father's property, supported the disestablishment of the former, but indignantly repudiated the idea that the latter was in any way liable to be disposed of by Parliament. But the Tories claim that, as the property once belonged to the Church, and as the title by which the Duke holds it can be no better than that now held by the Church, it must be equally at the disposal of Parliament. Of course nobody seriously proposes to disturb His Grace in the possession of his rights without due compensation, but the Tories eagerly seize the opportunity of taunting and annoying the head of a great Whig family, originally founded on the spoliation of Church property.

The London *Spectator*, discussing a war between Prussia and France as a kind of foregone conclusion, compares the fighting ability of each Power, and shows the superiority of France in many respects—in area, population, mobility of forces, double harvest acreage—all powerful material guarantees, and yet somewhat inferior to other Frankish elements and means of success. France is, furthermore, an old, compact nation, while Prussia is a new and rather fragmentary Power as yet, with some rankling and perilous discontents to guard against internally, and the national character of the French, alert, enthusiastic and dashing, gives them all the prestige as regards the first powerful movements which decide the fate of a campaign nowadays. The French would also have the advantage of attacking, since the Prussian strategy would be one of defence. The *Spectator* only expresses what seems to be the general opinion of the lookers-on concerning one more French advance on the Rhine. But such a hot-blooded attempt seems more than NAPOLEON III. dares to make in the sere and yellow leaf of his life.

The *pronunciamiento* recently made by the little cohort of Poles, who met in the Swiss Canton of St. Gall, is one of those signs of the times for those who would draw conclusions regarding the future of Europe. It sets forth that the Poles will make more efforts for Poland—not against Germany, but Russia—not on the Vistula, but on the Dnieper. Of course it is only in some general *mêlée* that Poland could have any chance; and it is to be supposed those exiles have some motive for their present demonstration—some idea that they may be wanted shortly. In any quarrel with Prussia, backed by Russia, France could raise a million of allies in Poland. The Poniatowskis are not all dead yet. A possible declaration from the Tuileries—or, better, from the camp at Chalons—would electrify people's ideas in general, and elevate that struggle of the dynasties into something like heroism. Whenever any commotion shall take place on the Rhine, the Dnieper will be sure to respond to it—and the Vistula, too.

We notice that it is becoming common to speak of the most depraved and criminal classes of society as *gorillas*, and we have before us an article which describes one of the criminal haunts of the City as a "Den of Gorillas." Now, why should the gorilla be thus slandered? As far as we can learn, the gorilla sleeps the sleep of innocence every night, refreshes himself every morning with sweet water from the streams, or at most with the milk of the cocoa-nut. He believes in vegetarian diet, constructs himself habitations, and brings up his children in the way they should go, *i. e.*, the way of all good little gorillas. At least, so we learn from a writer who knows all about the subject. Why the gentleman of the Gaboon should be calumniated by being made the type of the robber, the assassin and the garroter, is more than we can determine. There is certainly nothing about him that suggests the simile!

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in lately describing a visit to Fort Pillow in company with Gen. FORREST, expresses his surprise at the appearance of that cruel rebel. "While I wrote, I could not but glance occasionally at him and think, this is he who is called the 'hero of the Fort Pillow massacre,' now looking over the scene of his bloody work; but even in his darkest moods I could not associate him in my mind with any of the horrid butchers of humanity that history describes to us." It is a common thing with unsophisticated and untraveled persons, who only know tyrants, assassins and pirates by the descriptions of them in books, to imagine them as particularly fiendish-looking persons. It is a mistake which is dispelled by an extended knowledge of the world and of human character. NERO is not the only first-class monster who has had a fine face and pleasing address. On the contrary, we could mention a score of the most inhuman wretches in human history, who were capable of captivating ladies and soothing the souls of saints. There is philosophy and knowledge of human nature in BYRON's lines that speak of

> "The mildest mannered man
> That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat."

LAMARTINE was fond of saying that revolutionary failures came of expecting from one period what is only due at another. That should console those who despond over the statements of Mr. DELMAR, Director of the Statistical Bureau, who shows the great falling off in tonnage suffered by our merchant marine in the last seven years. Setting aside the events of that interval, which sufficiently account for the depression, it is a notorious fact that our people want to achieve with a rush things that have only come in the slow course of time to the older and more compact nations. We are in a raw, half nomadic state as yet, in the midst of a vast unpeopled continent, and our chief concern is on our own ground. Other peoples must run out, over seas, for bare life. We are under no such dire necessity. But our great maritime days will come, in due season. Meantime we should, in preference, look at home, purify our great cities in many ways, look to our schools, and to the thousand and one details of our social science which come so vitally home to us, every day and hour of our lives.

In Europe the paternal system of Government has the advantage of taking care of the people in a very comfortable though high-priced style. But its evil is that it trains people, like children, to rely on authority for entire protection, and renders them incapable of taking care of themselves in emergencies. Here is a bit out of the testimony of an eye-witness of the late terrible railway accident in England:

> "A young man came up all covered with dust and smoke. I said: 'What is going on? Is it all right?' 'Yes,' he said, 'except those in the carriages.' 'In the carriages!' I cried, with astonishment. 'Yes,' he said, 'people are in the carriages burning.' I went down, and was perfectly horrified. I found they had the luggage out—the mail-bags—but nobody had got a key to let the people out. They were begged to throw the children out, but they seemed to be stupefied with fear, and not one had the nerve. The doors were locked; but for that everybody might have been got out."

Who can read that without being thankful that, with all the recklessness of our railroad companies and looseness of our laws, Americans are not boxed up so much more securely than their baggage that it can be saved while they must burn? We have at least this advantage in constant peril: we keep our wits about us, as the record of the ferry companies will show; and if the people are ever burned alive, it is because they are first crippled, and not while sitting unharmed, in locked cars, not even off the track.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING TO-MORROW EVENING.—A mass meeting will be held to-morrow evening at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club, and the Griswold and Cornell Campaign Club. Among the speakers will be Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Gen. CHARLES H. VAN WYCK and Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

## THEATRICALS.

### Notes of the Drama: In New-York and and Out of It; as it is and as it May Be.

One of those neat little snarls into which theatrical people sometimes get, is just now the aggravating condition of the New-York Theatre management. Six weeks ago Mr. LLOYD obtained a lease of the house from the WORRELL Sisters for the production of "Foul Play." The lease which Mr. LLOYD obtained was for six weeks, and contained a clause granting a renewal for an indefinite term under certain circumstances. It seems, however, that simultaneously with the production of "Foul Play," or immediately after, some difficulty of a private nature occurred between the lessees and the sub-lessees, by which the mutual good-will existing between them was disturbed, and the former now claims that the conditions, under which a prolongation of the latter's lease was possible, have not been fulfilled. The latter insists that these conditions—mutual profit being a leading one—have been fulfilled, and they decline to vacate the premises. Such was the state of affairs yesterday. Meanwhile Mr. LLOYD announces the further performance of "Foul Play" nightly, and the subsequent production of Mr. CHAS. GAYLER's drama of "Out of the Streets." *Per contra*, the WORRELL Sisters announce that on Wednesday night they will produce at *their* New-York Theatre a new play entitled "1868, or the Bride of a Politician." The case is already in the courts, and Mr. STEWART, the proprietor of the theatre, is vexed enough, we understand, to make a clean sweep of the premises for breach of contract.

Mr. BROUGHAM appears to be undecided about getting possession of his theatre also. The rocks are barring "J. B's" entrance however, and the engineers expect to be a month longer blasting away the rocky foundation to give a necessary depth to the stage. The season at this new home of Thalia will not begin much before November.

Wallack's Theatre will be closed next week for the purpose of cleaning and sweetening the auditorium.

Mr. MOLLENHAUER has been engaged as leader of orchestra at BOOTH's new theatre.

Nothing will be done at Pike's Opera House till Mr. BATEMAN opens it with his Opera Bouffe in November. The season of ballet, under DE POL, has fallen through. One of the theatrical gossippers recently asked PIKE how he could afford to have the finest opera house in the country standing idle so long.

"Well, its of no use to explain that," replied PIKE; "but you see I do. I like to have opera houses. They are weaknesses of mine. If I don't make anything out of them, I have the satisfaction of having them, and that's a good deal to me. New-Yorkers don't understand it quite, and wonder that any one man can build and keep an opera house without failing. Do you want to know how I do it?

"Very much, indeed. Do tell us."

"Then," said PIKE, putting his lips down to the man's ear, "don't tell anybody; I do it with money."

The BRYANTS have had a new burlesque from OFFENBACH's "Orpheus" written for them by JOHN BROUGHAM. It will not be produced, however, until EUGENE's "Lucretia Borgia" has had a chance at public favor. This comical affair will be produced with some rich spectacular accompaniments to-morrow evening. The BRYANTS have spared no expense upon the scenery and costumes of "Lucretia," and the cast includes EUGENE, UNSWORTH and NELSE SEYMOUR.

KELLY & LEON are to have a burlesque on "Orpheus aux Enfers" by the irrepressible LEON.

Heat nor rain affects not "Humpty Dumpty." The receipts of the Olympic Theatre last week (the twenty-seventh of the run of the play,) were over $7,000.

The New-York Circus is rounding off its Summer tour. It will reach Williamsburg on the 19th of September—next Saturday. The equestrian season in this City will begin about the 1st of October.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK appears at the Academy of Music on the 5th of October.

Quite a radical change has been made in the last act of Miss MITCHELL's new play—"Lorle." At first the little village maid who was married by the rich painter from the city—carried to town and then deserted by him—was reconciled at the end, and the curtain fell on a happy group. That was poetical justice, but the audience went to sleep before the finish. Some brilliant genius has now arranged that *Lorle* shall die of a broken heart, instead of returning to her country home, happily reunited to her husband, and the result of this very tearful alteration is that the audience remains transfixed until the last gasp by pitying sympathies. Everybody who saw *Lorle* happy, is going again to see *Lorle* die, and the result is that Wood's Museum is crowded every evening. As misery loves company—Miss MITCHELL must be satisfied.

The regular season at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, commenced last evening, Mr. and Mrs. CONWAY appearing in "London Assurance." To-morrow evening "A Flash of Lightning" is to be produced. The new company at the Park comprises Viola Crocker Barrett, Miss Florence Noble, Miss Yeamans, Mrs. Howard, Mr. Harris, Walter Lennox, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. J. E. Little, Mr. Queen, Mr. Parker, &c.

LOTTA appears at the Boston Theatre to-morrow evening.

The season at the Arch-street Theatre began last evening, with "She Stoops to Conquer." The organization, as officially promulgated, is as follows: Miss Lizzie Price, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. Clara Fisher Maeder, Mrs. E. N. Thayer, Mrs. T. A. Creese, Mrs. C. F. Meigs, Mrs. J. Styles, Misses Mahon, L. Baker, G. Griffiths, Packard, Winans, Broome; Messrs. Barton Hill, Robert Craig, F. F. Mackay, A. Everly, L. L. James, Sam Hemple, W. Wallis, T. A. Creese, M. B. Snyder, T. M. Meagher, W. Osborne, F. Collins, J. Worth and R. Reed; Stage Manager, Barton Hill; Scenic Artist, Chas. Hawthorne; Conductor of Orchestra, Chas. R. Dodworth.

Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN attended the opening of "Selwyn's Theatre, Boston," last Monday evening. So did Manager HAYES, of New-York, and Stage Manager GILBERT, of Wallack's.

EDWIN FORREST begins his Winter trip on the 22d, at Syracuse.

Herr SANGERMAN, from London, gave a private entertainment in Brooklyn last week, and displayed the wondrous powers and modulations of the human voice, by giving a concert in which he imitated (with his voice alone) a whole orchestra, viz.: Clarionet, bassoon, cornopean, double bass, postillion horns, drums, flute, French horn, harp, Jew's harp, cymbals.

COULDOCK has added *Falstaff* to his *repertoire*, and acted the part in Omaha.

Mme. METHUA SCHELLER is in Montana, doing the "Pearl of Savoy" and "Pauline," with the admission at $2 a head in gold.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and Miss ANNETTE INCE have appeared at the Salt Lake Theatre, before BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The South is quite devoid of amusements just now. No theatre is open from Richmond to New-Orleans. Several parties are about starting from this City, however, to try the drama in the Southern States. One that we hear of is headed by Miss WALDRON—who had the suit recently with Miss RICHINGS. The New-Orleans and Mobile theatres will not open till November, but a theatre in Galveston and Houston, in Texas, will begin "seasons" early in October.

A new theatre, just erected, was to be opened in Bryan City, Texas, on Sept. 7, by J. F. NOYES, with AGNES STANFIELD as leading lady. The house will seat 500 persons.

MATILDA HERON will act at Niblo's this Fall.

### The Drama in Other Countries.

STERLING COYNE left $25,000 by will to his relatives. The profits of a life devoted to dramatic authorship.

Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, while playing in Llandudno, had Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS among their audience.

Mme. GEORGE SAND is said to be adapting "Indiana" for the stage. The Odeon, Paris, is to produce the piece, and it is already settled that LAFERRIERE is to play the part of *Raymond de Ramieres*.

Mr. RAPHAEL FELIX, a French theatrical manager, has been compelled to pay $5,040 in gold to two danseuses for having left them at Jassy without means, and from whence they were sent to Paris by the French Consul. It wouldn't be a bad idea if some of this quality of French justice was "adopted" in this country.

The well-known dramatic authoress and actress, Mme. CHARLOTTE BIRCH-PFEIFFER, died at Berlin on Tuesday in consequence of an apoplectic stroke.

Mr. JOHN OXENFORD, the well-known dramatic critic of the *Times*, has broken his connection with that journal.

A new drama by WATTS PHILLIPS will be brought out at the Surrey Theatre next Saturday, entitled "Land Rats and Water Rats." This new drama will contain a railroad scene, and likewise views of Covent Garden Market, the Langham Hotel, Chambers in the Albany, Villa at St. John's Wood, Blackfriars Bridge, &c.

A musical composer has the privilege of signing for 100f. every evening that his opera is played. The Palais Royal, Gymnase, Vaudeville and Variétés are bound to allow the authors of dramatic pieces which are played at these theatres 120f. of tickets every evening of the performance of their pieces; and the smaller theatres make an allowance of 60f. worth of tickets. Thus, M. VICTORIEN SARDOU has received 18,000f. worth of orders during the three hundred nights of the "Famille Benoiton." These he has disposed of by contract to Mme. PONCHER for half price.

In the course of an article on "Dramatic London," the *Telegraph* recalls the fact that thirty years ago theatrical property had reached its lowest point of depreciation. A stern theological reaction—Evangelical on one side and Puseyitical on the other—and the distractions of the contest over the first Reform bill, were unfavorable to theatrical business. There were spasms of expensive speculation, followed by dreary intervals of dullness, but as a rule managers were ruined, the public was indifferent, and the standard of acting was low. The English Opera House had tried English opera and failed. The mountebanks and the animal drama were the rage. Even Mr. BRAHAM wrecked a magnificent fortune in his theatrical speculations. The Queen's Theatre became the "home of the mouldiest enterprises," and the East End theatres dragged out a miserable existence. Now, however, the two expensive Italian opera enterprises may lose money, but the rival managers continue to raise salaries and increase expenses yearly. The Haymarket and the Adelphi are both prosperous. At the Lyceum Mr. FALCONER is reported to have made £20,000 by a single piece. Of the Princess' what need is there to say more than that Mr. BOUCICAULT is constantly making Mr. GEORGE VINING's fortune and his own? The once hopeless little Strand has become a fashionable place of entertainment. The erst despised "Miss Kelly's," now the New Royalty, has, under the generalship of Miss OLIVER, taken the favor of theatrical patrons by storm. The Olympic is still popularly frequented. The St. James' is thronged by aristocratic amateurs of a remarkable *genre* of entertainment. The DOBBINS have, it is true, deserted Astley's, but is not a tragedy by DISRAELI in course of performance there? The former "Dusthole" of Tottenham Court-road is now the delightful Prince of Wales', where Miss MARIA WILTON continues to present the public with dramas of modern life, so admirably written, and acted with such polish and refinement that a stranger might imagine that the Lords and ladies among the audience had walked bodily from the stalls and the boxes on to the stage to let the groundlings and gallery know what "Caste" and "Play" were like. In addition to this resuscitation of the old theatres—in addition to a new and highly improved Surrey, and to the large, the popular and vigorously-managed houses of the East End—we have, or we are promised half a dozen new theatres in London. St. Martin's Hall has become The Queen's; an inn-yard and a factory in Holborn have been merged into a theatre and an amphitheatre; Old Lyon's Inn is to be turned into "The Globe;" and the Strand Music Hall will be, by next Christmas, the Gayety Theatre.

THE BOOK TRADE SALES.—Yesterday, Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co.'s book trade sales at Clinton Hall were well attended, and the invoices of the following houses were disposed of at fair prices: T. B. Peterson & Brothers and F. W. Getz & Co., of Philadelphia; A. K. Loring & Co., Boston; W. I. Middleton, A. Roman & Co., P. O'Shea, and D. & J. Sadlier & Co., of New-York. The books sold consisted chiefly of Bibles and prayer books, and the works of Dickens, Chas. Lever, Miss C. Lee Hentz and Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. On Monday the publications of the following houses will be offered: H. A. Young & Co., Boston; G. Routledge & Sons, London; S. D. Burlock & Co., Philadelphia; and Thomas Nelson & Sons, Jas. Miller, J. E. Tilton & Co., Clark & Maynard, W. J. Pooley and G. P. Putnam & Sons, of New-York.

## FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

### ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP WESER.

The steamship *Weser*, which left Bremen Aug. 29, and Southampton Sept. 1, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was previously at hand.

A correspondence has been published between Mr. FORBES CAMPBELL and Lord STANLEY, in reference to the *Tornado* case. Mr. CAMPBELL, on behalf of the crew, complains of the delay in the settlement of their claims of indemnification, formally demanded by Sir JOHN CRAMPTON in 1867, and of the detention of their personal effects, to the value of nearly £1,100, by the Spanish Government. Lord STANLEY replies in effect that nothing can be done until after the termination of the Spanish proceedings. Mr. CAMPBELL appears far from being satisfied with this answer, and talks of the time when "a flagrant outrage on the British flag and British seamen would not have remained so long unavenged."

The *Constitutionnel*, in reply to a satirical article in one of last evening's papers, as to the Empress being present at Cabinet Councils, reminds its author that Her Majesty has a seat at the Council Board in virtue of her having twice during the absence of the Emperor acted as Regent. The first time she did so was during the Italian campaign, and the second during the Emperor's visit to Algeria, on which occasions the Emperor conferred this responsible office on her in conformity with the Constitution of the Empire.

The marked honors paid by the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Count and Countess of Girgenti are attracting some little notice in Paris. The Count is a younger brother of the Ex-King of Naples; the Countess is a daughter of the Queen of Spain. There is no special reason, it is urged for treating them with marked distinction, unless as a rebuke to Italy in the person of Prince HUMBERT and the Princess MARGARET, who recently visited several German Courts but did not go to France. A grand *fête* has been given to the Count and Countess of Girgenti at Fontainbleau, most of the Ministers and several high functionaries being invited.

There has been another duel between French journalists. The combatants were the well-known M. PAUL DE CASSIGNAC, the editor of the semi-official *Pays*, and his cousin, M. LISSAGARAY, the editor of a provincial paper. The meeting took place on Sunday in the Bois de Vesinet, near Paris; and it is stated that M. LISSAGARAY was rather severely wounded.

The Comte DE CORDAY D'ORBIGNY, first cousin of CHARLOTTE CORDAY, has just died at his château in Normandy, which he was never known to quit except to attend the marriage or funeral of a relative in Paris. The aged Count was the type of a French country gentleman—a race successive revolutions have well-nigh effaced, and which has been succeeded by the Boulevard-lounging and utterly effete *gandins* of the present day, whose highest aspiration in life is to become members of the Jockey Club and have the *petites entrées* to certain boudoirs in the Quartier Bréda.

On Aug. 27, Mr. P——, an old man of 70, committed suicide by hanging himself from the bedpost in the Rue de la Roquette, Paris. He left on the table a paper containing the following: "Accuse no one of my death. I have killed myself, because I could not do otherwise. This has been the way with my family. My grandfather cut his throat with a razor. My father and my eldest son shot themselves. My daughter MARGARET threw herself into the river two years ago. And now I must obey the fate which has attended my family for more than 100 years."

Gen. GARIBALDI has resigned his seat as Deputy in the Italian Parliament.

At Chamounix, Aug. 29, Count LOUIS DE CAMBACERES, in an excursion to Col de Balme, when descending from the upper part to the Glacier du Trient, suddenly lost his footing on the ice and fell down a tremendous precipice. His guide immediately went to Martigny and gave the alarm, and the authorities of that place had the dead body removed and carried to Chamounix, where the Countess was awaiting her husband's return. The deceased was the son of Count ETIENNE, formerly Deputy of the Aisne, and nephew of the Duke DE CAMBACERES, Grand Master of the Ceremonies at the French Court.

The lively interest which the Court of Berlin has taken in the accident which nearly cost the life of Count DE BISMARCK has produced a salutary effect on his health. The friends of the Count are preparing a *fête* for his return to the capital, which is expected to take place shortly.

The *North German Gazette*, refuting the assertions of several journals relative to pretended arrests of some French officers, states that in the course of the Summer many French military men have visited Germany, with their papers perfectly in order. However, it frequently happened that they inscribed themselves in the register of foreigners under false names and designations, and that circumstance placed them under the necessity of proving their identity before the competent authorities. But none of them were taken into custody.

The Vienna *Neue Fremdenblatt* states that recent rumors of the intended abdication of the King of Saxony, which, however, have been declared to be without foundation, were caused by considerable modifications which are about to be made in the Military Convention between Saxony and Prussia. These modifications are intended to give a greater extension to the objects of the Convention.

The *New Free Press* announces that the Minister of Justice has notified the superior civil tribunals that in case the clerical courts should refuse to deliver up any documents in their custody when required for legal purposes, they must be forced to do so by the employment of legal execution.

The Austrian Minister of the Interior has issued a circular addressed to the Governors of the Provinces referring to the new political organization of the Empire. He expresses strongly his opinion that those officials who give their countenance to parties hostile to the Constitution should be removed from Government employment.

The Spanish Ministerial journal *Espana* publishes an article, pointing out the urgent necessity of carrying on works of public utility as a means of preventing revolutionary outbreaks. The authorities had discovered a secret depot of powder and ammunition at Villena, in the Province of Alicante.

The *Correspondancia* of Madrid says: "The definitive result of the grain crop in the Andalusian provinces presents a most favorable appearance. In Malaga, and in the neighborhood of Ardales, Alora, Campillos and Teba, the yield has been good. In the Province of Cadiz the district of Jerez has been surprisingly abundant, and Seville has been favored this year. More than one-half of the Province of Jaen, is, however, without any crop. In Cordova the year has been rather better than the average, and the same is the case for Granada and Almeria. In fact, the general result is far better than was looked for three months back."

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "An imperial ukase has been issued granting unlimited furlough to all troops who, on the 1st of January, 1868, had served thirteen years in the army, and limited furlough to all those who on that date had served ten years. The only troops excepted in this decree are those in the military district of Warsaw, where furlough will not be granted until after the military manœuvres which are to be witnessed by the Emperor during his approaching visit to that city.

A tripple alliance was spoken of between Russia, Prussia and the United States, with a view to the Eastern question, especially as regards the affairs of Crete. Russian diplomacy having obtained the adhesion of the American Government to its views, is now engaged in persuading the Cabinet of Berlin to insist on the independence of Candia being forthwith proclaimed."

## AMERICA AND TURKEY.

### Newspaper Comments Upon Admiral Farragut's Visit to Constantinople.

*Paris (Aug. 28) Correspondence of the London Times.*

Some of the Paris papers are disposed to make the most of certain circumstances relating to Admiral FARRAGUT's visit to Constantinople, and to behold in them proofs of an aggressive intention on the part of the United States toward Turkey. Three days ago the *Opinion Nationale* declared that, in spite of the Admiral's favorable reception by the Sublime Porte, his prolonged stay there and his frequent interviews with the Russian Ambassador, Gen. IGNATIEFF, had attracted the attention of the Turkish Government. The same papers heard that FARRAGUT insists upon the passage of ships, "both men-of-war and merchantmen," through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. If this be the case, the United States are evidently fighting the battle of Russia, and we are about to witness some of the first fruits of the cordial understanding (which some have supposed to amount to a concluded alliance) between the great republic and the monster despotism. The *Opinion Nationale* is generally ready to blow up smouldering embers of discord, and even, if needs be, to supply the spark; and, moreover, there seems no doubt that the personage whose opinions and wishes it is believed to represent would gladly see the Eastern question again brought to the arbitrament of arms. But to-day another paper, the *Presse*, comes out in a still more lively and indignant strain, on occasion of the telegraphic announcement that the Turkish Ministers and foreign diplomatists who went to lunch with Admiral FARRAGUT on Thursday were regaled by the crew of the *Franklin* with hurrahs for America and Russia. The friendly intimacy between Russians and Americans has long been evident, but this is the first time of its manifestations elsewhere than in those two countries. It must be admitted to be rather a strong proceeding to greet the diplomatic corps and the Sultan's Ministers with cries of the kind alleged. The distinction was not very courteous to the other Ambassadors, and it was certainly calculated to alarm the Turks. The *Presse* is of opinion that the telegram will produce a great sensation in Europe, and especially in France and England, and it has no doubt of the resolution of the United States to interfere in the affairs of the European Continent, and aid Russia in her ambitious designs of conquests:

"Made at Constantinople, and supported by the presence in the waters of the Bosphorus of a squadron bearing the American flag, Admiral FARRAGUT's demonstration was sure to make a strong impression upon the Turks, and to magnify in their imagination the power and influence of Russia."

There is considerable truth in this, but it seems going rather too far to give the name of "FARRAGUT's demonstration" to the shouts of a ship's crew (or of a portion of it) which perhaps retained a grateful recollection of recent good cheer and hospitable treatment in Russian ports. We had perhaps better wait to hear a more exact and detailed account of what really occurred before indorsing the *Presse's* opinion that the "audacious defiance which found utterance in the shout of the crew of the American flagship must give rise to diplomatic representations."

## THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

### Circular of John Bright to the Electors of Birmingham.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT has issued the subjoined address to the electors of Birmingham:

GENTLEMEN: I have reason to believe that it is your wish that I should become a candidate for the honorable office of one of your representatives in the Parliament about to be elected; I therefore offer myself as a candidate, and ask for a renewal of the confidence you have so long reposed in me. After twenty-five years of Parliamentary life, and after ten years spent in your service, I shall not enter into an elaborate statement of my opinions on public questions. I have been permitted to explain them so fully in your Town Hall on so many occasions that my views can scarcely be misunderstood by any among you. The cause of Parliamentary reform has made great progress since the last general election, but a good deal remains to be done. The small boroughs are still to be got rid of, and the large populations will still demand their fair share of political power. The extension of the franchise has been granted under circumstances which have acted with great and needless hardship upon the small householders. I did all I could to prevent this in the session of 1867, and I shall be glad to assist in applying a remedy if I have a seat in the new Parliament. I regard the question of the ballot as of first importance. Whether I look to the excessive cost of elections, or to the tumult which so often attends them, or to the unjust and cruel pressure which is so frequently brought to bear upon the less independent class of voters, I am persuaded that the *true interests of the public and of freedom will be served by the adoption of the system of secret and free voting.* It is in practice, and is highly valued, in almost every other country having representative institutions, and I regard it as absolutely necessary to a real representation of the United Kingdom. The foremost question for the new Parliament will be our treatment of Ireland. You know my views on the Irish Church Establishment and on the land question. In dealing with the Irish Establishment we are not promoting the spread of the Roman Catholic or damaging the influence of the Protestant religion. We do not touch religion at all. *We deal only with the political institution, which has wholly failed to secure any good object, and which has succeeded only in weakening the loyalty and offending the sense of justice of the great majority of the Irish people.* Our opponents speak of their zeal for Protestantism and their loyalty to the Constitution. I prefer a Protestantism which is in alliance with Christian kindness and with justice, and my loyalty to the Constitution leads me to wish for the hearty union of the three kingdoms in allegiance to the Crown. I believe that Christianity and the Constitution will be alike strengthened in these islands by the removal of the Irish Church Establishment. At the coming election Birmingham will send three members to Parliament, but by a scheme which is contrary to all previous constitutional practice, it is intended that the majority of the electors shall only have two voices in the House about to be chosen, and that one of those shall be rendered useless by the vote of a member not chosen by, but elected contrary to, the will of the majority. Your constituency is increased in number from 14,000 to 42,000 voters; and by this scheme it is intended that, in the great division which may take place in December next, Birmingham shall, in fact, throw only one vote into the Parliamentary scale. I regard this as an outrageous violation of constitutional principles and practice, and I cannot suppose that you will support any candidate who approves it as applied to your borough, or who is anxious to extend it to other constituencies of the kingdom. The great town constituencies have carried the wise changes which have been forced upon Parliament of late years, and the Minority Clause has been enacted to lessen their power and to reduce them to the level of small boroughs which return only one member to Parliament. I hope at some time before the election to have the opportunity of meeting you in your Town Hall, and of discussing this and other important questions at greater length than is possible in this address. If you send me to the next Parliament, I shall endeavor to act as becomes a representative of one of the foremost constituencies of the Empire. I am, with the greatest respect, very faithfully yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

ROCHDALE, Aug. 22.

## FORT PILLOW.

### Gen. Forrest's Responsibility for the Slaughter in 1863—The Testimony of Eye Witnesses and His Own Account.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In March, 1864, a garrison of Union soldiers, both white and black, stationed at Fort Pillow, were captured by a force of rebels and massacred in the most barbarous manner. The rebel force which perpetrated this deed was that of which N. B. FORREST, then a rebel General, was the commander, and it has been the popular belief that he was present at the Fort Pillow butchery, and that the deeds of blood there performed were done with his sanction and by his order. Mr. FORREST has recently, however, become a shining light of the Democratic Party, was a delegate to the nominating Convention held in this City, and is now looked upon as a true Democratic apostle in his own State, Tennessee, to which he has returned. He supports SEYMOUR and BLAIR earnestly, makes stump speeches for the purpose of "firing the Southern heart," and, with other ex-rebel Generals, has recently undertaken to dictate to the loyal Legislature of that State what they should do to conciliate the Kuklux Klan and other Ex-Confederate marauders, who are ravaging and pillaging that State. But even his Democratic friends look upon the Fort Pillow massacre as a blot upon the escutcheon of its author, and hence have recently endeavored to relieve Mr. FORREST of the responsibility. Letters have been published by his friends asserting that he was not present on that occasion, but that another officer was in command of the rebel troops, while FORREST was many miles in the rear.

Immediately after the massacre the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War made a thorough investigation of the matter, and the report which they submitted to Congress fails to sustain the statements made by Mr. FORREST's friends. The report is voluminous, and embraces the varied descriptions given of the occurrence by both white and colored witnesses, sworn to before the Committee. It reads like an exaggerated description of the barbarities practiced by the wildest savages. A brief synopsis of Gen. FORREST's campaign will doubtless prove interesting at this time, when FRANK BLAIR and WADE HAMPTON are promising a repetition of such scenes, and will also show whether or not the Fort Pillow massacre was countenanced and authorized by the new Democratic leader, N. B. FORREST.

Gen. FORREST's force, numbering about 7,000 men, was first heard of as inaugurating the offensive campaign of 1864 on March 23, when he was reported to be at Jackson. On the 24th he attacked Union City, which was finally surrendered to him with its garrison. On the the 25th FORREST made an attack on Paducah, which post was garrisoned by 665 men. This force withdrew into Fort Anderson, and succeeded in repulsing the rebels. Gen. FORREST then sent a communication to Col. HICKS, commanding the garrison, demanding an unconditional surrender, closing in these words: "If you surrender you shall be treated as prisoners of war; but if I have to storm your works *you may expect no quarter.*" Col. HICKS refused to surrender, but, on the contrary, inflicted upon the enemy such severe punishment that FORREST was glad to retire, after having made three assaults. For several days immediately following the rebels did little beyond pillaging the surrounding country. Gen. BUFORD, of FORREST's command, however, demanded the surrender of Columbus, Ky., accompanying it with the threat that if the demand was not complied with, *"no quarter whatever would be shown to the colored troops."*

On the 12th of April the attack on Fort Pillow was made. This fort was situated on a high bluff which descended precipitately to the river, the bluff's sides being covered with trees, brush and fallen timber. In the fort was a garrison consisting of 19 officers and 538 enlisted men, 262 of the latter being colored. The whole were under command of Major BOOTH. The pickets were driven in about sunrise, and shortly after the fighting became general, and Major BOOTH was speedily killed, whereupon Major BRADFORD succeeded to the command. He immediately concentrated all the troops within the fort. The fight raged until afternoon, the rebels gaining no advantage. At length a flag of truce was sent in by the rebels, with a demand from Gen. FORREST for the unconditional surrender of the garrison. Major BRADFORD asked for time to consult with the gunboats. In a few minutes another flag of truce was sent forward by the rebels, and Lieuts. AKERSTROM and LEMING went out to meet it. The latter testifies that some one handed him a communication and said: "That gives you twenty minutes to surrender; I am Gen. FORREST." Major BRADFORD refused to surrender, and Lieut. LEMING gave his answer to Gen. FORREST in person.

While these negotiations were being conducted under the sacred authority of a flag of truce, the rebels were moving their troops into more favorable positions than they could otherwise have attained—indeed, it was to obtain these same positions that they had been unsuccessfully fighting all day. They even plundered the Quartermaster's and Commissary stores which were outside the fort, in plain view of the gunboats, which only refrained from punishing this violation of the flag of truce, from fear that the rebels would make that an excuse for any atrocities they might commit.

Immediately after the second flag of truce retired, the rebels made a rush upon the fort from the positions which they had so treacherously obtained, and gained possession of the fort. As they entered it, the cry of "*No quarter*" was passed along their lines, and rose clearly above the rattle of musketry. The garrison had little opportunity for resistance. Superior numbers had gained from them by stealth what they could not obtain by hard fighting. But few shots were fired, when black and white troops together threw down their arms and fled toward the river. Then followed a scene of cruelty and murder without a parallel in civilized warfare, and needed only the addition of the scalping knife to exceed the worst atrocities ever committed by savages. Shouting their cry of "No quarter," the rebels commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, sparing neither age nor sex, white nor black, soldier or civilian. The officers and men seemed to vie with each other in the devilish work; men, women, and even children, wherever found, were deliberately shot down, pierced with bayonets and hacked with sabres. Some of the children were forced to stand up and face their murderers while being shot, the sick and the wounded were butchered without mercy, the rebels even entering the hospitals and dragging out the inmates to be shot, or killing them as they lay helpless in their beds. All over the hillside the work of murder was going on; many of our men were collected together in lines and deliberately murdered by volleys poured into them at the command of rebel officers. Some of the rebels stood at the top of the hill and called our men to come up to them and then shot them in cold blood as they approached. One negro, who was holding a horse for a rebel officer, was killed by him when he remounted. Another mounted rebel had taken a little child up behind him on his horse, when Gen. CHALMERS saw him, and ordered the soldier to put the child down and shoot it, which order was promptly obeyed. One wounded man was fastened down to the floor of a tent by means of nails driven through his clothing, the tent set on fire, and the helpless sufferer was burned to death. Lieut. AKERSTROM was nailed to the side of a building, nails being driven through his hands and feet, and the building set on fire. In this position this gallant officer was burned to death. Negroes were nailed down to logs in the same manner, and the logs set on fire. The charred remains of those who were burned were subsequently removed, but identification was impossible. The wounded living were thrown into holes prepared for the butchered dead, and living and dead were buried together. Some of the living succeeded in unearthing themselves, and personally gave their testimony before the committee. Between three and four hundred of the soldiers who composed the Fort Pillow garrison were massacred on this occasion by the rebels, and over three hundred of these were killed after all resistance on their part had ceased. Maj. BRADFORD and several others were taken prisoners, but a day or two afterward, while being marched to the rear, Major BRADFORD was led out in front of the line and shot dead in full view of his comrades. The dead and the living were robbed of all articles of value found upon them. The murder and carnage was continued until the rebel appetite for blood was satiated, without an effort being made by any officer to prevent it. On the contrary, they not only encouraged it, but participated therein, cursing the negroes, officers of negro troops, and the Southern soldiers, whom they termed "Home-made Yankees."

The above recital of the occurrences of that terrible day seems almost incredible, but every word is fully corroborated by the sworn evidence of scores of men, many of whom were witnesses of the scenes. Indeed, had we space to give the Committee's report entire, our synopsis would be found but an outline of what is there so graphically depicted. It is also established by testimony that these murders were not the result of passions excited by the heat of conflict, but were the results of a policy deliberately decided upon and unhesitatingly announced, viz: To put to the death every colored soldier and all white troops captured while serving with colored soldiers. Gen. FORREST and his officers announced without hesitation to officers of our gunboats that such was their determination, and as a proof of it they resumed the work of murder at Fort Pillow on the second day. The threats contained in the demands for the surrender of Paducah, Columbus and other places, foreshadowing the "no quarter" policy, are also evidence that this determination had been arrived at after due deliberation.

The evidence taken by the Committee showing that Gen. FORREST was present at Fort Pillow in person may be briefly summed up as follows:

Lieut. LEMING took from a rebel officer, who announced that he was Gen. FORREST, a message to Major BRADFORD demanding the surrender of the fort.

MANUEL NICHOLS, a colored soldier, testifies that while the slaughter was going on a rebel officer rode up shouting, "FORREST says no quarter! no quarter! the black flag! the black flag!"

JACOB THOMPSON (colored) testified that he saw Gen. FORREST there; that he had known him before, and recognized him then; that he did not know any other rebels, and could not be mistaken about FORREST.

FRANCIS A. ALEXANDER (white) testified FORREST was in command; I saw him there; they (the rebels) all said it was FORREST; his own men called him so.

Lieuts. F. A. SMITH and WM. CLEARY testify that Gen. FORREST was present in person with the flag of truce previous to the capture of the fort, and that he was present during the slaughter; also that he personally gave the order for Major BRADFORD to be shot.

ELIAS FALLS testified to some one giving orders, and the rebels told him it was Gen. FORREST.

Sergt. BENJAMIN ROBINSON testified that while he was lying wounded upon the ground Gen. FORREST rode his horse over him three or four times; he knew him, and also heard the rebels call him by name.

Several others, both white and black, testified that while they were in the hands of the rebels that day they saw an officer who seemed to have command, whom the rebels addressed and spoke of as Gen. FORREST. Much other evidence, circumstantial in its nature, was taken to the same effect. The rebel officers who visited our gunboats after the massacre, while they were taking the wounded on board, spoke freely regarding the affair, said that Gen. FORREST was present, and that death to the negro soldiers and all persons serving with them had been determined upon by the rebels. No one who reads the report of the Committee can fail to be convinced of the fact above set forth nor will he longer doubt that the rebel hero of the Fort Pillow massacre, by whose orders and in whose presence that fearful slaughter was consummated, is now the prominent Democratic leader of Tennessee, and is organizing his old followers, the butchers of Fort Pillow, to resist again the laws of the country and to support SEYMOUR and BLAIR at the coming election.

DUTTON.

### Gen. Forrest's Account of the Fight and the Massacre—How Many were Killed.

*Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.*

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1868.

Yesterday afternoon I left this city in company with Gen. FORREST, for Fort Pillow, sixty-five miles above here. Arriving at Randolph, we spent the night there, and this morning made our way up to the old fort, now almost lost in fact, but existing prominently upon the pages of the history of the rebellion. As we walked up the hill, the General's face assumed a very serious cast, and when we had reached the high point upon which had stood the Union flag-staff, and which overlooks the whole field, he said: "We are now upon the spot where I am represented to have assumed the *rôle* of a ferocious butcher, and murdered in cold blood a whole garrison of Union troops, thereby supplying material for illustrations for *Harper's Weekly*."

Climbing upon the grass-grown ridge that was once a breastwork, we sat down alone, I to write a description of the ground, the General to refresh his memory upon the movements of his troops. When I had finished writing I looked up, and the General said:

"Before I describe to you the particulars of the fight of April 12, 1864, I must give you a little preface to the story. While at Jackson and other points in West Tennessee, I learned, from what I still believe to have been reliable sources, that the Tennessee troops under Major BRADFORD, at Fort Pillow, had pillaged the whole country, and, under the pretext of looking for rebel arms, had insulted women, abused old men, and in several instances had committed the most brutal outrages upon highly respectable women. Many of these persons so abused, robbed and insulted, were near relatives and friends of the Tennessee troops under my command. These men positively refused to leave Tennessee unless I would first take and destroy Fort Pillow. In addition to this a delegation of citizens from Jackson waited upon me and made the same request. Therefore, with the people importuning, and my troops refusing to move, I had no alternative but to attack the place, although I did not consider it of enough importance to waste the life of one of my men upon, for I was not so situated that I could hold it with my small force. This preface explains to you why I came here and made the fight which has given me a notoriety which, being unmerited, is very unpleasant to me. When I ordered the troops forward, only about 1,400 in number, from Brownsville, I was at Jackson, about seventy-six miles from here. I rode from there here in about twenty-six hours, and arrived upon the field about 9 o'clock in the morning. You see that line of old works running along the top of the ridge to the south of us, the right hand disappearing into the ravine next to the river? Well, behind that my men were sheltered somewhat, but my sharpshooters were on those little knolls between here and there, and also along the ridge running along our front from the south up to those trees and intersecting Coal Creek."

The point of intersection indicated by the General is about one hundred and fifty yards from the works we were sitting upon.

"From this point I advanced my lines through the hollows, until I had finally driven the enemy within their main works, and was within sixty yards at the south side, and thirty yards of their works at the northeast corner over there, near the bank of Coal Creek. Just to the south here, where you see those barren spots, stood some hospital buildings, in which some of their wounded were laid. These buildings the enemy fired to prevent my men from taking shelter behind them, and I think they burned up some of their own dead and wounded. That was the only fire made during or after the fight, that day, and if anybody was burned, it was done then. Having my men this near, and my sharp-shooters in such position that they could pick off the gunners within the fort, and knowing that I could take it by storm, I desired to save all the lives I could, and therefore sent in a flag of truce, demanding the unconditional surrender of the garrison, at the same time assuring them that they would be treated as prisoners of war. My men were then so close to the works, here on the southwest corner, that the flag of truce was halted before it passed my line, and the conference took place just to the left of my troops. The officers from the fort at first refused to surrender; and when this reply was brought to me I sent another demand, in which I stated that the animosity existing between the Tennessee troops in my command and the Tennessee troops in the fort was such that I could not be responsible for the fate of the garrison. To this demand Major BRADFORD returned an answer asking for an hour to consult with the officers of the gunboat *New-Era*. I saw at once that this was a ruse to gain time, for I had learned, only a few minutes before, that a force had been landed below at Fulton, which could cross the country, get on the ridge in my rear, and leave me no line of retreat. Added to this, the smoke of boats above and below was seen approaching, and I, therefore, sent back an answer that I would give them twenty minutes; that I did not ask the surrender of the gunboat, but only of the fort. During this time the boat coming up the river was approaching, and we could plainly see that she was loaded with troops and artillery; but a shot across her bows sent her on up the river. And now I want you to observe where the flagstaff stood here in the fort. The pole was about sixty feet in height, and stood so that the flag was plainly visible to those under the bluff there, next to the river, while they could not see any person or know what was going on up here in the fort. I also want you to see the road that leads up to the fort from the river, from that ravine to the south there. It was along that road that the two companies of my troops came, who charged under the bluff after the fight again began. I waited until the twenty minutes had expired, and seeing no evidence of a surrender, I ordered a charge. My men at once charged into the ditch, and, by a hand to hand fight, drove the enemy, still fighting, over the bluff. When the charge was sounded, a portion of my men went down there under the bluff, and charged those who jumped down the bank. As soon as we were in the works, I turned one of their six pieces of artillery upon the gunboat, which I saw was preparing to give us a volley, my shot striking her on the wheel-house. While this firing was going on my men under the bluff, seeing the flag still waving, kept up the fight, and it was not until the flag was cut down that they knew I had possession of the fort. The whole of the charge and capture did not occupy more than twenty minutes. This was the taking, and now for the massacre. There were with me many citizens who had been wronged, and, I think, without waiting for the surrender of the men who had wronged them and their families, they shot them down. When I found out that they were doing this, (understand this was during the twenty minutes of the engagement, and not after the capture,) I ordered it stopped; and was compelled to shoot one of my own men who did not obey me promptly. The whole force in the garrison numbered in all 557 troops, white and colored, when the fight began. After the fight we sent seventy men, who were wounded, on the gunboats; and then sent to Demopolis, Mississippi, for exchange, seven officers and 219 men, making 292 men in all who survived the capture. But, in addition to this, forty-four or forty-five negroes were taken by my young men and returned to their masters, making a total of 100 negroes who were left, or a total of 340 of all the troops surviving. The total number of colored troops in the garrison at first was 262. Some of these, as well as some of the whites, escaped from the works, and into the woods, and across Coal Creek. No man was killed after the capture by my order; and any killing that was done was without my knowledge."

This is the story of the capture of Fort Pillow, as told me by the principal actor upon the battle-field itself. On the way down he said he could not understand why the fight there had been called a massacre; that its result was only natural in war, and he thought the public should so regard it.

### Hon. John A. Griswold in Vermont.

Senator EDMUNDS delivered the annual address before the Vermont Agricultural Society at its Fair in Burlington on Thursday. In its report the *Free Press* of that city says:

"Three cheers greeted the Senator at the close of his address, after which Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Troy, the Republican nominee for Governor of the Empire State, was loudly called upon, and introduced by Hon. JOHN GREGORY. Mr. GRISWOLD was enthusiastically received, and in response, spoke most handsomely and happily in a five-minutes' speech, which we wish we could lay verbatim before our readers. After making a pleasant and complimentary allusion to his friend, Senator EDMUNDS, he went on to pay a tribute to the sons of Vermont, whose true dignity, as expressed in the countenance of every man he saw about him, was a sufficient explanation of their noble conduct as expressed at the ballot-box in the recent election. The future Governor of New-York made a most excellent impression upon the people of Vermont, and we trust he will always honor their State Fairs with his genial presence."

## POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Democratic nominations for Congress in Maryland, made on Wednesday, are: Hon. SAMUEL HAMBLETON, First District; STEPHENSON ARCHER, Second District; THOMAS SWANN, Third District; Fifth District, FREDERICK STONE renominated. There was much wrangling at the Fourth District Convention, and it adjourned until the next day without making a nomination. The caucussing and wire-pulling of the night, however, resulted in nothing, and after several ballots on Thursday it being evident that no agreement could be had on either of the candidates in nomination, the Convention adjourned to meet in Frederick on the 22d instant. Great bitterness of feeling exists between the supporters of the rival candidates.

The "Alabama State Journal Association" will issue, in Montgomery, Ala., on the 14th inst., a daily newspaper, to be called the *State Journal*. It will advocate the cause of the Union, the Constitution and the laws; the election of GRANT and COLFAX, with the full belief that in such a course lies the only hope of Alabama's returning to her wonted channels of prosperity and happiness, a liberal system of internal improvements, and the introduction of free public schools into every town in the State. The editorial department will be under the management and control of an old citizen, a native Southerner. It will be the official journal of the State.

Senator HENDERSON spoke at Macon City, Mo., on Monday, 7th inst. He devoted a large portion of the introductory part of his remarks to his position on public questions previous to his entrance to the Senate. He earnestly advocated the election of Gen. GRANT, and announced himself in favor of what is called "manhood suffrage"—going for the elective franchise for the negro and the rebel. At the conclusion of Mr. HENDERSON's speech, Dr. LEE offered a resolution complimenting him for his watchfulness, fidelity, independence, industry and integrity, which was unanimously adopted.

The Democrats of Georgia declare through ROBERT TOOMBS, that CHARLES J. JENKINS is the lawful Governor of that State. To this the Augusta *National Republican* objects, saying: "But our distinguished fellow-citizen, JENKINS, is the man appointed under JOHNSON's 'experiment' at reconstruction—and if the Democratic theory of State rights be correct, JOHNSON's action was 'unconstitutional and void,' and the only person now entitled to hold the office of Governor in Georgia is Hon. JOSEPH E. BROWN, who held the position when the military power of the rebellion collapsed."

Senator WM. PINCKNEY WHYTE made a speech in the Democratic Convention for the Third District of Maryland, strongly approving the nomination of Gov. SWANN. Two independent candidates are announced in this district—Major DAVID R. BROWN, "the People's candidate," and WM. L. MCCANLEY, the Workingmen's or Labor Reform candidate.

The Democrats of the Second District of Missouri nominated Hon. J. J. LINDLEY for Congress on the 9th inst. The nominations of both parties are now complete in that State.

STEPHEN L. MAYHAM, of Schoharie, is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth District. He has represented his county in the State Assembly.

New-Mexico, where the Republicans have just elected two-thirds of the members of the Territorial Legislature, last year went Republican by only 97 votes.

As there is no law providing for the election of Congressmen in Georgia the present year, the calls for the Democratic Conventions to nominate candidates have been withdrawn.

Corrected returns from Vermont increase the Republican majority, which will foot up about 27,500. That will do for a State election.

Hon. BENJAMIN F. WHITTEMORE has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the South Carolina First District.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN GEORGIA.—On the morning of the 5th inst., a serious accident happened in the vicinity of Chattahoochee. A partially constructed railroad bridge, with the temporary supports and scaffolding, and about thirty workmen and a number of loiterers on the concern, were thrown down with a tremendous crash and without warning, by floating timber-rafts which were violently pushed against the structure by the unusual rising of the water. The number of killed could not be ascertained. Nearly all who went down with the wreck were more or less seriously wounded. The loss is estimated at about $20,000.

### Lockwood.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that GERSH LOCKWOOD, Tailor, under the Metropolitan, will continue through the coming Fall and Winter the business policy so successfully inaugurated by him during the last season. He aims to be and *is* a first-class tailor, without a superior in New-York. His goods are of the very best quality of French and English manufacture. He has the largest stock of goods we ever saw in a custom tailor's establishment, and we know they have been bought at low market prices. LOCKWOOD has the same advantage in his trade which STEWART has in his, and can afford to make his prices 25 per cent. under those of any other *first-class* house in this City or in the United States. "Seeing is believing," and we advise any one who wants dress of the *best* quality, in material, style and fit, and at the same time to save 25 per cent., to go to LOCKWOOD's and examine for himself.—*Advertisement.*

**American Waltham Watches.**

The standard of excellence in their various grades, and conceded to be the best watch for the price in this market.

A complete assortment in Gold and Silver cases at very low prices by

BENEDICT BROS., Agents,
Keeper of the City Time.
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

**A Warranted Genuine Meerschaum at** lowest manufacturers' price, at POLLAK & SONS', No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st., and No. 27 John-st., middle of the block. Repairing and Boiling done.

**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.** The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

## BIRTHS.

CADE.—On Friday, Sept. 11, Mrs. R. CADE, No. 41 King-st., New-York, of a boy.

## MARRIED.

STORY—SHERMAN.—In Trenton, N. J., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Charles Higbee, JOHN P. STORY, U. S. Army, to CAROLINE, daughter of the late James T. Sherman.

## DIED.

BERRY.—At Bergen, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 11, ELIZA JANE, daughter of the late Philip Berry, of Hackensack, N. J.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Sept. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her uncle, Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., Bergen.

CRAM.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 9, LYDIA, wife of Jacob Cram.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 101 East 17th-st., on Monday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

FLEMING.—At East New-York, on Friday, Sept. 11, ALICE, infant daughter of David E. and Alice Fleming, aged 9 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her father, this day, (Sunday,) at 2 P. M.

GODKIN.—On Saturday, Sept. 12, at New-Haven, RALPH, youngest child of Edwin L. and Frances E. Godkin, aged 2 months and 4 days.

GILBERT.—On Thursday, Sept. 10, RICHARD L. GILBERT, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, James A. Gilbert, No. 21 East Broadway, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

GLASSFORD.—On Friday evening, Sept. 11, HUGH GLASSFORD, a native of Paisley, Scotland, aged 79 years, 11 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Sept. 14, at 1 o'clock, from the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

☞ Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

KINGSLAND.—At Jersey City, on Thursday, Sept. 10, EDMOND W., infant son of George and Angelina B. Kingsland.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his grand-parents, No. 219 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—At Oak Hill, Columbia County, on Thursday, Sept. 10, SARAH L., wife of Herman Livingston, aged 72 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, Sept. 14, at 12 o'clock, at her late residence, Oak Hill. Hudson River cars leaving at 8 o'clock A. M. from 30th-st. will reach Catskill Station in time.

POTTER.—On Saturday, Sept. 12, Miss MARY POTTER, in the 66th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of her nephew, Wm. Gardner, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 272 East Broadway, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND OR-MOLU,
OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

CRICKET.
ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN
vs.
TWENTY-TWO OF NEW-YORK.

This great match will come off on the grounds of the St. George's Club, West Hoboken, Sept. 16, 17 and 18. Admission tickets, 50c.; match tickets, $1.

Take Hoboken Ferry and horse-cars, or Morris and Essex Railroad to far end of the Tunnel; also Jersey City horse-cars to Five Corners.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GREAT SALE OF MEN'S FURNISHING goods and shirts at half Broadway prices.
ALLEN G. FOWLER, No. 3 Park-row.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION!
JUST PUBLISHED,
"ASMODEUS IN NEW-YORK,"
CONTAINING
STARTLING REVELATIONS OF MEN AND THINGS, AND SEVERAL TALES, BASED ON ACTUAL EVENTS.
Price, in cloth, $1 50.
Price, in paper, $1.
Sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail (postpaid) on receipt of price by the publishers,
LONGCHAMP & CO.,
Or Box 5,838 Post Office. No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York

THE GREAT SENSATION PHOTOGRAM, "Saratoga Belle on a Grecian Bend." Original copyright edition. Cards, 25 cents; Imperials, 40 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price. The trade supplied.
J. C. Y. CORNWALL,
Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,
HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

## POLITICAL.

1864. UNION. 1868.
Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club.
Griswold and Cornell Campaign Club.
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
Gen. CHARLES H. VAN WYCK,
Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS,
Hon. RICHARD BUSTEED.
COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY, Sept. 14, at 8 P. M.
CHAS. S. SPENCER, Ch'n Pres. Campaign Club.
THOS. MURPHY, Ch'n G. and C. Campaign Club.
ISAAC J. OLIVER, Ch'n Ex. Com.
WM. DRUMMOND, ALEX. H. KEECH,
ALLAN COOPER, JOHN J. O'BRIEN,
Secretaries.

POLITICAL NOTICE.—WE, THE UNDERsigned, have on hand the largest stock of Bunting Flags to be found in the country, all of our own manufacture. ANNIN & Co., No. 99 and 101 Fulton-st, N. Y.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching morning and evening, by Rev. A. P. GRAVES, the Evangelist. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. D. MITCHELL, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All welcome.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE WILL BE HELD in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner 2d-av., TO-MORROW, Sept. 13. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach at his church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM NO. 18 Cooper Institute.—Elder J. S. WHITE will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. J. SANDERSON, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., NEXT SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church.—God willing, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 222 5th-av.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR. (Hawks' Memorial,) East 25th-st., near Madison-av. This Chapel will be reopened for divine worship on SUNDAY, the 13th inst., services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Services will be held in this Chapel on every Sunday at the hours designated above, until otherwise announced.

EPISCOPALIAN CLERGYMAN.—A young lady, a member of the Episcopal Church, who has had four years' experience in teaching, desires to open a school under the patronage of a Minister and his congregation; is qualified to teach the English branches, French and Spanish, and is an excellent harpist, pianist and vocalist; satisfactory references. Address A. M. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Protestant Episcopal) Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., will be re-opened on SUNDAY, Sept. 13.—Sermon and Holy Communion at 10½ A. M. Prayers at 4 P. M. Strangers are invited and will be furnished with seats. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE will preach.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS; administration of the Lord's Supper after morning service. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. W. J. WYLIE, D. D., of Philadelphia. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery. Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent; Sunday School 2 to 3 o'clock, followed by a meeting from 3 to 4, of unusual interest, in the chapel, in connection with this important work in Water-st. Pastors and Christian workers are earnestly invited to attend.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School in the chapel at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting every FRIDAY EVENING.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M.; Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by the usual prayer meeting. All are affectionately invited. Seats free.

THE ELEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 55th-st., near Lexington-av., will be open SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Preaching by Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., of Newark. The Pastor, Rev. ABBOT E. KITTREDGE, will be in his pulpit Sabbath, Sept. 20.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday School Union will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 14th inst., in the Berean Church, Bedford-st., corner of Downing, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., will make the opening address. All are invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Rev. STEPHEN F. HOLMES, Assistant. Services on SUNDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M.; 3 P. M. for Deaf Mutes, and 7½ P. M. At the latter the sermon by Rev. HENRY OBERLY, will be interpreted in the sign language.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's Exercises from 3 to 4; short addresses by visitors.

OPEN AIR PREACHING AT THE FIVE POINTS.—GEO. LANSING TAYLOR will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, on "Paradise Square," in front of the Ladies' Mission. A good time, deeply interesting to the public, is predicted. All classes are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, FORmerly worshiping in 14th-st., now worship in Irving Hall; Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector.—Divine service will be held SUNDAY. Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½; Sunday School meets at 9. Seats free. Strangers invited.

SAINT PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BETHANY CHAPEL, CORNER OF 54th-st. and Broadway—Preaching on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. THOS. DANA, Chief of the Oneida Tribe of Indians. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 10 and 2 o'clock, when Brother DANA will address the scholars. Come one, come all.

THE BIBLE EXPOUNDED AND COMPARED with the teachings of the religion of the Israelites, make the meetings very interesting held every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union, Astor-place. All, and especially Israelites, are invited.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR of Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., between Broome and Grand sts., having returned from Europe, will preach next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING—CANAL-ST. Church, No. 17 Greene, near Canal, 12 M.—The following preside next week: Monday, Mr. GASCOINE; Tuesday, Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr.; Wednesday, ROBT. CARTER, Esq.; Thursday, Rev. J. S. INSKIP, M. E. Church. All welcome.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING, CORNER of Allen and Grand sts., New-York—Three times, SUNDAY MORNING, testimony meeting; afternoon, Brother WILKINS will preach; evening, Brother BROWN will present the evidence of the Lord's coming this year.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. P. CORBIT will preach SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. JOSEPH HAYWARD in the EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting 3½ P. M.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be opened, without intermission, on every SUNDAY for Divine service, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are particularly invited to attend.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, Republican Wigwam, 46th-st., east of 8th-av., preaching on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Sept. 6, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. T. W. J. WYLIE, D. D., of Philadelphia. Sabbath School at 2½.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HARLEM.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at National Hall, 129th-st. and 4th-av. Rev. W. N. MCVICKER, Rector elect, will preach SUNDAY, 13th inst., morning and evening.

THE "RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH," corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—This church will be opened for Divine service on SABBATH, Sept. 13, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER Grand and Willett.—Rev. A. ARRIGHI, an Italian convert from Popery, will preach at 10½ A. M.; relate his conversion at 7½ P. M.; and lecture on *Italy and the Italians* on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School 2½ P. M.

GRACE CHAPEL, OPPOSITE THE ACADemy of Music, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Service on SUNDAYS by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON, at 10½ A. M. and 7:45 P. M. This is an open Church, free to all. Strangers are cordially invited to worship here.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH, corner Catharine and Madison sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also preaching at the Mission, corner Water and Dover sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

THE CORNER-STONE OF 53D-ST. Baptist Church, (rear 7th-av.,) the principal edifice, will be laid TUESDAY, Sept. 15, at 3½ P. M. Preaching in the lecture-room every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.

REV. T. M. DAWSON, PASTOR OF THE Seventh Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject, *The Great Mountains.* All are invited.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. C. NOBLES will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. MILLARD at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer service at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

LAY PREACHING AT BROOKES' ASsembly-rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Speakers for to-morrow, Messrs. J. C. BAXTER and J. M. HUNTER. Singing under the direction of G. W. HILLMAN. Seats free.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING IN THE TENT, near Central Park, at 5 P. M., by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, D. D.; in the square, Houston near Columbia-st., at 5 P. M., by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and at the other missions at the usual hours.

DIVINE SERVICE MAY BE EXPECTed in the University-place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th-st., SUNDAY, 13th September, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

"CRIME IN NEW-YORK, ITS CAUSES and Remedies," will be the subject of discourse by Dr. THOMPSON, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, Sept. 13, at 7½ o'clock.

DR. F. L. H. WILLIS WILL SPEAK BEfore the Society of Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. A memorial service will be held in the evening. Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., will be reopened for Divine service next SABBATH, 13th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D-av.—The Pastor, Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, morning and evening, at the usual hours.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR (EPISCOpal,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Rev. JAS. E. HOMANS, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School 9 o'clock A. M.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. BOOTH, Pastor. Rev. GEORGE THATCHER is expected to preach on SUNDAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. THOMAS C. EASTON, A. M., WILL preach, THIS DAY, in the Central Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED UP-TOWN Chapel to let on Sunday evenings; has a good organ, a reading desk, and is splendidly seated. Apply at Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., New-York.

CHURCH OF ST. SAVIOUR, MASONIC Rooms, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Morning prayer and sermon 10½; evening prayer 4 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. S. F. DUNHAM.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, REV. DR. MORGAN, Rector—The temporary chapel corner 5th-av. and 53d-st. will be open for Divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 13; services commence 10½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, the Pastor, MORNING 10½, and EVENING 7½ o'clock. Strangers invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service, SUNDAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. THOS. A. JAGGAR will preach.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST., near Macdougal, has been repaired and the interior renovated and decorated. Divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE VISION MADE PLAIN.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Symbolic Chart Explained.*

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7½. Evening subject: *The Ascension of Christ.*

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHURCH, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place.—Rev. J. B. CAMPBELL will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 12, 1868.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $35,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, C. | 114¾ |
| 2,800 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62 | 108¾ |
| 75,000 | 5-20s, C. '64 | 109⅞ |
| 38,000 | U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new | 109 |
| 175,000 | 5-20s, C., '67 | 109 |
| 1,000 | do | 108⅞ |
| 20,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, x c | 70⅛ |
| 25,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, new | 69¾ |
| 20,000 | do...bet. call | 68¾ |
| 100,000 | do...2d call | 68¾ |
| 1,000 | N. C. 6s, x-c | 74¾ |
| 10,000 | N. Car. St. 6s, new | 73 |
| 5,000 | do...bet. call | 73 |
| 3,000 | Missouri S. 6s | 92¾ |
| 2,000 | do | 92 |
| 7,000 | Erie 3d Mort | 95 |
| 1,000 | C. & N. W. con. conv. B. | 92¾ |
| 4,000 | Tol. & W. 2d M. | 83¾ |
| 5,000 | Gr. W. R. 2d M. | 78¾ |
| 2,000 | Chi., R. I. & P. 7s | 94¾ |
| 1,000 | P., F. W. & C. 2d. | 98 |
| 2,000 | Mich. C. 8s. N. Bs | 117 |
| 2,000 | O. & Miss. C. B. | 87 |
| 11 | Chatham Bank | 145 |
| 25 | Bk. of Comm'th | 115 |
| 100 | Canton Co. | 46 |
| 20 | W. U. Tel. | 34¼ |
| 100 | Pacific Mail | 103⅜ |
| 100 | Mariposa Prf., bet. call | 10⅜ |
| 100 | Bost. W. P. bt. call | 15⅜ |
| 10 | Adams Ex. | 49 |
| 20 | do...bet. call | 48¾ |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | U. S. Ex. Co. | 45 |
| 300 | N. Y. C. R. | 123⅞ |
| 500 | do | 123⅝ |
| 50 | do | 123⅝ |
| 500 | do | 123⅝ |
| 100 | do...2d call | 123 |
| 500 | Erie R. | 46 |
| 200 | do | 46 |
| 100 | do..2d call.b30 | 45⅝ |
| 150 | Hud. R....bet. c. | 139 |
| 500 | Reading R. | 89⅜ |
| 100 | do...bet. call | 89⅜ |
| 100 | Mich. Cen. | 119 |
| 400 | Tol., W. & W. | 59 |
| 300 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 83 |
| 15 | do | 83⅝ |
| 100 | Clev. & Pitts | 85⅜ |
| 40 | do | 85 |
| 20 | do...2d call | 86 |
| 100 | Chi. & N. W. | 86⅜ |
| 200 | Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 86⅜ |
| 300 | Chi. & R. I....b60 | 101 |
| 400 | do | 100¾ |
| 400 | P., F. W. & C. | 107⅜ |
| 200 | do | 107 |
| 50 | do | 107¼ |
| 20 | New-Jersey C. R. | 123¼ |
| 33 | N. J. R....2d call | 133 |
| 8 | do | 134 |
| 20 | Chi. & Alton | 158¾ |
| 32 | do...bet. call | 158 |
| 100 | Chi. & A. R. Pf. | 158¾ |
| 200 | do...bet. call | 158¾ |
| 100 | Ohio & M. R. | 28⅜ |
| 100 | Bos., Hart. & Erie. | 22¼ |
| 100 | do...bet. call | 22½ |
| 100 | Chic. & G. E. | 40 |

### SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | U.S.6s, '81, C. | 114¾ | 15,000 | 5-20s, C, '65 new | 109¾ |
| 10,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '62 | 113¾ | 8,000 | 5-20s, C, '68 | 109¾ |
| 80,000 | U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64 | 109⅞ | 10,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. | 105 |
| 80,000 | 5-20s, C, '67 | 109 | | | |

### OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Adams Ex. | 48⅞ | 100 | N. Y. Cen. | 123⅞ |
| 100 | Mer. U. Ex. | 22¾ | 100 | P., F. W. & C. | 107⅜ |
| 60 | U. S. Ex. | 44¾ | 100 | Ohio & Miss....b30 | 28⅜ |
| 100 | West. U. Tel. | 33⅞ | 100 | do | 28¼ |
| 300 | Erie R. | 46⅜ | 100 | Mil. & St. P. | 91 |
| 100 | do....c | 46⅜ | 300 | M. So. & N. I. | 83 |
| 100 | do....s10 | 46⅜ | 200 | Clev. & Pitts | 85⅜ |
| 100 | do....b5 | 46⅜ | 200 | Clev. & Tol. | 100⅜ |
| 200 | do....b3 | 46⅜ | 100 | Chic., R. I. & P. | 100⅝ |
| 1000 | do....s60 | 45⅞ | 100 | do....b30 | 100⅝ |
| 500 | Reading R. | 89⅞ | 100 | do....s10 | 100¾ |
| 100 | do....s10 | 89⅝ | 100 | do | 100⅝ |
| 200 | do....s15 | 89⅝ | 300 | Chi. & N. W. R. | 86⅜ |
| 500 | Tol., W. & W. | 59⅜ | 100 | do | 86⅜ |
| 100 | Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 91⅜ | 500 | Chi. & N. W. P. | 86⅝ |
| 100 | do | 91⅜ | 200 | Mar. Pref. | 10⅜ |
| 100 | do | 91 | | | |

### OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $35,000 | Tenn. 6s new | 68⅞ | 100 | Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 91⅜ |
| 20 | Amer. Ex. | 43¼ | 100 | Ohio & M. | 28⅜ |
| 200 | Adams Ex. | 49⅞ | 100 | do....b3 | 28⅝ |
| 300 | U. S. Ex. | 45¼ | 400 | M. S. & N. I. | 83⅝ |
| 100 | Mer. U. Ex. | 22⅜ | 100 | do....s10 | 83 |
| 300 | Pacific Mail | 103⅜ | 200 | Clev. & Pitts | 85⅜ |
| 100 | West. U. Tel....b30 | 34 | 200 | Clev. & Tol. | 100⅜ |
| 100 | do | 33⅞ | 900 | Chi., R. I. & P. | 100⅜ |
| 2200 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 123⅜ | 500 | Chi. & N. W. | 86⅜ |
| 600 | do | 123⅜ | 50 | do | 86 |
| 400 | do....c | 123⅜ | 200 | do....b3 | 86⅜ |
| 600 | Erie R. | 45⅞ | 100 | do | 86⅜ |
| 1300 | Reading R....s60 | 89 | 200 | do | 86⅜ |
| 800 | do | 89⅝ | 600 | Chic. & N. W. Pf. | 86⅜ |
| 200 | do | 89⅝ | 200 | do....c | 86⅜ |
| 100 | Chic. & Alton R. | 157 | 100 | Mar. Prf. | 10⅜ |
| 100 | Tol., W. & W....b30 | 59 | 300 | do | 10⅜ |
| 100 | do | 58⅞ | 100 | do | 10 |
| 100 | P., F. W. & C. | 107⅛ | 200 | do | 10 |
| 200 | do | 107⅜ | | | |

SATURDAY, Sept. 12—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 144⅜@144 @144½@144@143⅞ ⅌ cent. The closing sales were about 144 ⅌ cent., and the market somewhat weak, although the Cash Gold for delivery early in the day was not abundant, and brokers carried over their balances at nominal rates of interest. The Foreign Exchanges were easy at 109@109¼ ⅌ cent. for 60 day-Bills, standard names on London. Money at call to the Brokers was loaned at 3@4 ⅌ cent. by the private Banking houses, and 4@5 ⅌ cent. at Bank. The Banks lose on their averages this week about two and half millions in Deposits, the whole in Greenbacks, owing to the scarcity of National Bank Notes, to free the orders from the West. Their Specie average is down $664,000, while the Treasury Office gains over three millions, viz.: $3,185,770 received for Customs and $500,000 from the San Francisco Office, against only $495,318 Gold Interest paid out for the week. The Specie Export of the week is $329,525.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds opened steady in the morning, and left off generally firm at the close of business. The Border State Bonds were 1 ⅌ cent. lower for new Tennessees. The bearish feeling in the Railway Shares was renewed in the forenoon, New-York Central and Reading being the principal points of attack, with a few *short* contracts in the Western Stocks, and offers to sell Erie down to 46½@46@45¾@45⅝@45⅝ ⅌ cent. No Afternoon Stock Exchange Boards were held, but in the Long Room and on Broad-street, at 4 o'clock, the general market was rather steady.

The following quotations were finally made as compared with Friday night:

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 105 | 104⅞ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 113⅞ | 113⅞ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| American Gold Coin | 144 | 144 |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109 | 109 |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 69⅜ | 68⅞ |
| Virginia Bonds, old | 54½ | 54½ |
| Missouri Bonds | 93¼ | 92½ |
| North Carolina Bonds, old | 74¼ | 74⅜ |
| New-York Central | 123⅞ | 123⅜ |
| Erie Railway | 46⅜ | 45⅞ |
| Reading Railway | 89⅞ | 89⅜ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| Northwest Common | 86⅜ | 86⅜ |
| Northwest Preferred | 86⅜ | 86⅞ |
| Michigan Southern | 83 | 83⅜ |
| Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 85⅜ | 85⅜ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 90½ | 91⅜ |
| St. Paul Common | 90½ | 91½ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 57⅞ | 58⅞ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881 | 113¾ | 5-20 coup., 1865, new is. | 109 |
| 500 & 1,000, '81 | 114 | 5-20 coup., 1867 | 108⅞ |
| 5-20 reg., 1862 | 108⅞ | 5-20 coup., 1868 | 109 |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000 | 113⅞ | Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81 | 109 |
| 5-20 reg., 1864 | 108⅞ | 5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874 | 117 |
| 500 & 1,000, 1864 | 109⅞ | 10-40 reg | 104⅞ |
| 5-20 reg., 1865 | 108⅞ | 10-40 500 & 1,000 | 104⅞ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000 | 111⅞ | 6's, currency | 104⅞ |
| 5-20 reg. '65 n. is | 108⅞ | | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Reg B'y L. | 108 | Illinois coupon 6s. 1879. | 100¾ |
| N. Y. Coupon B'y L. | 108 | Illinois war loan | 100¾ |
| N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877. | 102¼ | Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c. | 70¼ |
| Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870. | 99¾ | Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds | 69 |
| Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881 | 101 | Virginia 6s., new bonds | 53¼ |
| Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886 | 101¼ | Georgia 6s. | 80 |
| Kentucky 6s. | 101 | Georgia 7s. new bonds. | 90¾ |
| Illinois C. bonds 1860 | 100¼ | N. C. 6s. ex coupons | 74¼ |
| Ill. reg., 1860 | 100¼ | Louisiana 6s. | 60 |
| Illinois 6s cou., '79 aft '60 | 100¼ | California 7s. | 134 |
| Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862 | 100¼ | California 7s. large bds. | 133¼ |
| Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865 | 100¼ | Connecticut 6s. | 100 |
| Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870. | 100¼ | Rhode Island 6s. | 100 |
| Illinois coupon 6s. 1877. | 100¼ | | |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 140 | Irving | 113 |
| Merchants' | 123 | Metropolitan | 140 |
| America | 140 | Corn Exchange | 127 |
| Phenix | 107 | Continental | 104 |
| North River | 108 | Marine | 150 |
| Leather Manuf's | 175 | Atlantic | 102 |
| Seventh Ward | 112½ | Park | 146 |
| Commerce | 122 | Manuf's & Merch'ts. | 100 |
| Ocean | 108 | Central National | 108 |
| American Exchange | 119½ | First National | 215 |
| Chatham | 145 | Fourth National | 104 |
| Bank of N. America | 108¼ | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883 | 94 | Gt. Western 2d M. '93 | 78 |
| Erie 1st M. Ex | 104 | Gal. & Chi. Ex | 101¼ |
| Erie 4s. 4th ind. 1880 | 92 | Chi & R. I. 1st M | 101 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70 | 100¼ | Chi. & R. I. Pac. is | 94¼ |
| Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85 | 104¼ | Morris & Essex 2d M. | 86¼ |
| Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75 | 100¼ | N. Jersey Cen. 2d M. | 102¼ |
| M. C. new 1st M. 8s. '82 | 117 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. | 98 |
| Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M. | 111 | Cleve. & P. 3d M. | 87¼ |
| Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M. | 94 | Cleve. & P. 4th M. | 75 |
| Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870 | 120 | Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M. | 100 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf | 82¼ | Chi. & Alton S. F. in. | 95 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc | 82 | Atlantic & G. W. 1st M. | 78 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. Fund | 96 | Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M. | 91 |
| Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv. | 92 | Peninsula R. R. bonds | 88 |
| Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M. | 91 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 91¼ |
| Tol. & W. 2d Mort. | 83¼ | Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. | 87¼ |
| Tol. & W. Equip. bds | 73 | Joliet & Chi. 1st M. | 102 |
| Gt. Western 1st M. '68. | 104¼ | Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M. | 78¼ |
| Gt. Western 1st M. '88 | 88 | | |

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $862,406 54; for Customs, $375,000; Gold Notes, $32,000. Total payments, $547,823 34; balance, $89,302,187 57.

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending Sept. 12, 1868:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sept. 8, steamship *Germania*, Hamburg— | |
| Gold bars | $140,840 |
| Silver bars | 61,546 |
| Mexican dollars | 10,300 |
| Mexican gold | 2,550 |
| Specie | 850 |
| Sept. 9, bark *Ilva*, Maracaibo— | |
| American gold | 17,267 |
| Sept. 10, steamship *Hansa*, Southampton— | |
| Mexican dollars | 15,700 |
| Sept. 10, steamship *Morro Castle*, Havana— | |
| Spanish doubloons | 51,000 |
| Sept. 10, bark *Damon*, Buenos Ayres— | |
| Spanish doubloons | 17,831 |
| Sept. 11, brig *Isabella*, Para— | |
| American gold | 1,100 |
| Sept. 12, steamship *City of London*, Liverpool— | |
| British gold | 11,540 |
| Total | $329,525 |

Earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for the first week in September:

| | 1867. | 1868. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul | $74,980 | $103,300 | $28,320 |
| Prairie du Chien | 45,553 | 69,800 | 24,247 |
| Illinois & Mississippi | 10,135 | 40,300 | 30,165 |
| Totals | $130,668 | $213,400 | $82,732 |

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Sept. 11, 1868, was $2,364,942.

The regular issue of the Cincinnati *Price Current* of Sept. 9 is accompanied by an extra sheet, giving in full the usual annual review of the trade and commerce of that city for the year ending with Aug. 31, 1868. The report says:

The following table shows the whole number of steamboats and barges which run between this and other ports each of the last eighteen years, with their tonnage:

| | Number. | Tonnage. | | Number. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1850-51 | 233 | 49,274 | 1859-60 | 338 | 71,642 |
| 1851-52 | 203 | 60,542 | 1860-61 | 318 | 73,885 |
| 1852-53 | 293 | 76,647 | 1861-62 | 225 | 52,512 |
| 1853-54 | 314 | 80,266 | 1862-63 | 349 | 71,725 |
| 1854-55 | 318 | 80,874 | 1863-64 | 435 | 92,742 |
| 1855-56 | 365 | 92,401 | 1864-65 | 446 | 91,686 |
| 1856-57 | 357 | 87,453 | 1865-66 | 397 | 80,881 |
| 1857-58 | 319 | 74,483 | 1866-67 | 373 | 82,057 |
| 1858-59 | 327 | 73,222 | 1867-68 | 366 | 82,264 |

The following table shows the whole number, with the tonnage, of steamboats and barges built at this port for each of the last twenty-one years:

| | Number. | Tonnage. | | Number. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1847-48 | 29 | 10,233 | 1858-59 | 11 | 3,735 |
| 1848-49 | 23 | 7,281 | 1859-60 | 28 | 6,613 |
| 1849-50 | 16 | 4,560 | 1860-61 | 11 | 3,327 |
| 1850-51 | 31 | 8,206 | 1861-62 | 4 | 1,745 |
| 1851-52 | 38 | 8,896 | 1862-63 | 43 | 12,590 |
| 1852-53 | 29 | 10,252 | 1863-64 | 62 | 26,117 |
| 1853-54 | 31 | 9,858 | 1864-65 | 44 | 10,877 |
| 1854-55 | 27 | 8,698 | 1865-66 | 33 | 9,405 |
| 1855-56 | 33 | 11,626 | 1866-67 | 18 | 6,734 |
| 1856-57 | 34 | 10,600 | 1867-68 | 11 | 5,136 |
| 1857-58 | 14 | 5,334 | | | |

The following table shows the names, number and tonnage of steamers and barges built at this place the last year:

| Names. | Tonnage. | Names. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | 439 | St. Louis (barge) | 481 |
| Clarinda (barge) | 196 | Thompson Dean | 1,512 |
| Cheyenne | 265 | No name (on stocks) | 95 |
| New-Orleans (barge) | 481 | | |
| Number 31 (barge) | 487 | Total tonnage | 5,136 |
| Number 35 (barge) | 487 | Total last year | 6,734 |
| Olive (barge) | 257 | | |
| Rachel (barge) | 436 | Decrease this year | 1,598 |

The following table shows the number of arrivals of steamboats at this port for each of the past eighteen years:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1849-50 | 3,653 | 1859-60 | 2,928 |
| 1850-51 | 3,698 | 1860-61 | 2,714 |
| 1851-52 | 3,475 | 1861-62 | 2,868 |
| 1852-53 | 4,058 | 1862-63 | 2,206 |
| 1853-54 | 8,887 | 1863-64 | 2,906 |
| 1854-55 | 2,845 | 1864-65 | 3,490 |
| 1855-56 | 2,796 | 1865-66 | 459 |
| 1856-57 | 2,703 | 1866-67 | 2,853 |
| 1857-58 | 3,168 | 1867-68 | 2,694 |
| 1858-59 | 3,106 | | |

In consequence of the great abundance of stock Hogs known to be in the country, especially in those States in which the surplus Pork crop of the country is made, and an erroneous belief that the Corn crop was, notwithstanding the drought, a good one, especially as regarded its quality, it was generally supposed that the Pork crop to be cured in 1867-8 would be a large, much in excess of that of the previous year. The market was very dull for old Pork and Bacon during the Autumn, and the indications of a demand from the home market or from Europe seemed very slight; these coupled with the large crop idea, made packers a good deal discouraged, and they seemed determined not to buy Hogs excepting at low rates; and this opinion being quite uniform, prices opened low. But notwithstanding this there seemed to be little inducement to hold stocks until the packing season had been pretty well advanced. The high prices of Corn and low prices of Pork discouraged farmers, so that, notwithstanding the abundance of Hogs, they did not feed them, and there was consequently a great falling off in the weight and yield of Lard. Feeders generally made their Hogs barely fat enough to sell, so that, while the number slaughtered in the West was greater than in 1866-7, the weight of the Pork put up was less than that of that season. There was also a great falling off in the Eastern shipments. The low prices attracted a demand from England, and the advance of Cotton enabled planters in the South to buy to a considerable extent, which they could not have done but for this; and the result has been that the trade, which seemed so unpromising at the onset, has proved extremely profitable to all packers who did not dispose of their stocks too soon; and the capital of packers has been greatly increased. And not only regular packers, but Hog dealers or drovers who packed on their own account, not being satisfied with the current rates in November and December, made large profits.

As we have already stated, the Hogs, as a rule, were poorly fatted, so that only a small proportion of them were suitable for Mess Pork, and for this reason there was an important decrease in the quantity of Mess Pork packed. For the same reason, there was a great deficiency in Lard. The demand for Boxed Meats for the English and Continental markets was extensive, and the statistics show an increase of nearly 100 per cent. in the receipts of Boxed Meats at Liverpool from this country the past, as compared with the previous season.

There was a decided falling off in the number of Hogs packed at this place for the reasons already stated, both as regarded number and weight, though there was an increase in number in those districts of the Northwest where the only mode the farmer has of disposing of his Corn is by feeding it to Hogs and Cattle. The decrease in weight was less at this point than was generally the case.

The following shows the average price of Hogs, ⅌ cental, net, the last fifteen seasons:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1853-54 | $4 44¼ | 1861-62 | $3 28 2-5 |
| 1854-55 | 5 00¾ | 1862-63 | 4 45 |
| 1855-56 | 6 04¾ | 1863-64 | 7 00¼ |
| 1856-57 | 6 23¾ | 1864-65 | 14 62¼ |
| 1857-58 | 5 16¾ | 1865-66 | 11 95¾ |
| 1858-59 | 6 58¾ | 1866-67 | 7 52¼ |
| 1859-60 | 6 21¾ | 1867-68 | 8 25¼ |
| 1860-61 | 5 97 | | |

The following shows the whole number of Hogs packed in this city for thirty-six years:

| Years. | No. | Years. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1833 | 85,000 | 1851 | 334,000 |
| 1834 | 123,000 | 1852 | 352,000 |
| 1835 | 162,000 | 1853 | 361,000 |
| 1836 | 123,000 | 1854 | 421,000 |
| 1837 | 103,000 | 1855 | 355,786 |
| 1838 | 182,000 | 1856 | 405,396 |
| 1839 | 190,000 | 1857 | 344,512 |
| 1840 | 95,000 | 1858 | 446,677 |
| 1841 | 160,000 | 1859 | 382,826 |
| 1842 | 220,000 | 1860 | 434,499 |
| 1843 | 250,000 | 1861 | 433,799 |
| 1844 | 240,000 | 1862 | 474,467 |
| 1845 | 196,000 | 1863 | 600,457 |
| 1846 | 205,000 | 1864 | 370,623 |
| 1847 | 250,000 | 1865 | 350,600 |
| 1848 | 475,000 | 1866 | 354,079 |
| 1849 | 410,000 | 1867 | 462,610 |
| 1850 | 393,000 | 1868 | 356,831 |

The following were the average weight and yield of Leaf Lard per Hog for the past nine seasons:

| | Av. wt., lbs. | Yield Lard, lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1859-60 | 189 | 23 |
| 1860-61 | 221 5-35 | 28 9-16 |
| 1861-62 | 224 23-34 | 29 5 18 |
| 1862-63 | 208 | 25 21-23 |
| 1863-64 | 188 11-12 | 23 1 8 |
| 1864-65 | 201 1-8 | 24 1-5 |
| 1865-66 | 238 18-31 | 32 13-25 |
| 1866-67 | 232 2-7 | 30 1-2 |
| 1867-68 | 210 3-17 | 25 5 28 |

The number of Hogs packed in the West, as reported by the *Price Current*, since the season of 1849-50, compare as follows:

| Year. | No. Hogs. | Year. | No. Hogs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1849-50 | 1,652,220 | 1859-60 | 2,350,822 |
| 1850-51 | 1,332,867 | 1860-61 | 2,155,702 |
| 1851-52 | 1,182,846 | 1861-62 | 2,893,666 |
| 1852-53 | 2,201,110 | 1862-63 | 4,069,520 |
| 1853-54 | 2,534,770 | 1863-64 | 3,261,105 |
| 1854-55 | 2,124,404 | 1864-65 | 2,422,779 |
| 1855-56 | 2,489,502 | 1865-66 | 1,705,955 |
| 1856-57 | 1,818,468 | 1866-67 | 2,490,791 |
| 1857-58 | 2,210,778 | 1867-68 | 2,781,084 |
| 1858-59 | 2,465,552 | | |

Previous to 1852-53 the reports were obtained only in part.

The shipments made from the West to the East the last three packing seasons, compare as follows:

| | 1865-6. | 1866-7. | 1867-8. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Wheeling | 22,951 | 29,487 | 27,641 |
| Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Parkersburg | 7,250 | 10,556 | 19,993 |
| Pennsylvania Central Railroad | 10,361 | 475,141 | 287,290 |
| Dunkirk | 12,120 | 4,553 | 4,247 |
| Buffalo, *via* Hornellsville Railroad | 48,401 | 79,344 | 58,658 |
| Totals | 101,083 | 596,061 | 397,829 |
| | | | 596,061 |
| Decrease | | | 198,132 |

The falling off in shipments, from the West to Eastern markets, from October to March, as shown, in the above, was large, and greatly reduced the crop.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF CINCINNATI FOR THE YEARS ENDING AUG. 31, 1867 AND 1868.

| Articles. | Total. | Average Price. | Total value—1867-8. | Total value—1866-7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, gr., bbls | 23,839 | $4 50 | $107,275 | $234,430 |
| Alcohol, bbls | 12,749 | 184 50 | 2,352,191 | 2,001,915 |
| Ale, beer & porter | 33,429 | 11 00 | 367,719 | 415,830 |
| Buff. Robes, bls. | 66 | 14 00 | 924 | 1,974 |
| Beef, bbls | 17,064 | 17 00 | 290,088 | 240,303 |
| Beef, tcs | 3,946 | 25 00 | 98,650 | 108,256 |
| Bagging, pieces | 619 | 19 00 | 11,761 | 13,191 |
| Barley, sacks | 64,639 | 3 60 | 232,701 | 190,771 |
| Beans, bbls | 5,601 | 9 50 | 50,409 | 33,082 |
| Brooms, dozen | 11,134 | 5 75 | 30,591 | 94,010 |
| Butter, bbls | 336 | 61 00 | 19,866 | 105,480 |
| Butter, fiks & kgs | 12,617 | 30 00 | 378,510 | 741,900 |
| Bran, Shorts, &c., sacks | 13,225 | 1 40 | 18,515 | 23,297 |
| Boots & Shoes, cs | 19,375 | 80 50 | 1,550,000 | 1,250,730 |
| Cr'kry ware, crts. | 2,971 | 140 00 | 415,940 | 527,250 |
| Chairs, doz | 17,747 | 36 00 | 638,892 | 1,002,744 |
| Candles, boxes | 278,459 | 5 00 | 1,392,298 | 1,393,072 |
| Corn, sks | 278,596 | 1 84 | 512,596 | 456,768 |
| Corn Meal, bbls. | 8,948 | 3 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cheese, casks | 6 | 20 00 | 120 | 743,494 |
| Cheese, boxes | 99,090 | 5 60 | 554,904 | 25,090,065 |
| Cotton, bales | 133,125 | 80 00 | 10,650,000 | 6,385,330 |
| Coffee, sks | 112,964 | 44 00 | 4,970,416 | 246,442 |
| Cooperage, pcs | 91,199 | 1 70 | 155,038 | 2,817,810 |
| Cattle, head | 43,415 | 90 00 | 3,907,350 | 64,647 |
| Corn & Pistr. bls. | 14,567 | 3 20 | 46,614 | 116,982 |
| Eggs, bxs & bbls. | 5,310 | 12 10 | [illegible] | 5,144,600 |
| Flour, bbls | 352,856 | 9 20 | 3,246,643 | 308,070 |
| Feathers, sks | 4,213 | 30 00 | 126,390 | 241,712 |
| Fish, sund, bbls | 5,344 | 14 00 | 74,816 | 272,493 |
| Fish, kegs & kits. | 17,524 | 3 25 | 56,953 | 38,598 |
| Fruit, dried, bus | 26,173 | 2 00 | 52,346 | 7,120,360 |
| Furniture, pks | 48,772 | 90 00 | 4,389,480 | 134,150 |
| Grease, bbls | 1,756 | 26 00 | 45,656 | 53,260 |
| Glass, bxs | 12,284 | 3 10 | 38,080 | 511,512 |
| Glassware, pkgs | 55,898 | 6 25 | 349,363 | 4,423,025 |
| Hemp, bales | 5,665 | 200 00 | 1,133,000 | 1,042,370 |
| Hides, No | 85,120 | 7 40 | 629,888 | 8,345 |
| Hides, lbs | 228,007 | 15 | 34,401 | 835,300 |
| Hardware, bxs | 5,248 | 230 00 | 1,207,040 | 27,668 |
| Hay, bales | 12,733 | 1 60 | 20,372 | 706,030 |
| Hogs, head | 44,259 | 17 00 | 752,403 | 32,775 |
| Hops, bales | 886 | 16 00 | 14,176 | 1,827,375 |
| Horses, head | 11,490 | 110 00 | 1,263,900 | 619,500 |
| Iron & Steel, pcs. | 244,808 | 3 80 | 927,170 | 203,035 |
| Iron & Steel, bdls | 59,042 | 6 00 | 354,252 | 3,840,200 |
| Iron & Steel, tons | 18,254 | 120 00 | 2,190,480 | 524,250 |
| Iron, pig, tons | 11,363 | 48 00 | 545,424 | 4,920,400 |
| Lard, bbls | 116,046 | 40 00 | 4,641,840 | 301,455 |
| Lard, kegs | 44,938 | 8 00 | 318,704 | 1,463,175 |
| Leather, bdls | 24,930 | 35 00 | 872,550 | 31,593 |
| Lime, bbls | 17,235 | 1 50 | 25,852 | 756,450 |
| Molasses, bbls | 16,391 | 40 00 | 655,640 | 730,401 |
| Malt, bush | 373,816 | 2 25 | 841,086 | 2,072,320 |
| Nails, kegs | 204,580 | 6 00 | 1,227,480 | 7,965,150 |
| Oil, bbls | 103,411 | 60 00 | 6,204,660 | 84,190 |
| Oats, bush | 74,098 | 69 | 51,127 | 127,890 |
| Oil Cake, tons | 2,949 | 45 00 | 152,705 | |
| Onions, bbls. & sacks | 2,086 | 4 00 | 8,344 | 16,860 |
| Pork & Bacon, hhds | 40,626 | 150 00 | 6,093,900 | 5,075,840 |
| Pork & Bac'n, tcs | 41,051 | 48 00 | 1,970,448 | 1,300,148 |
| Pork & Bac'n, bbls | 91,186 | 22 80 | 2,079,041 | 3,599,120 |
| Pork & Bac'n, bxs | 9,600 | 49 00 | 470,400 | 737,880 |
| Pork & Bac'n, lbs | 5,054,218 | 11 | 555,975 | 251,831 |
| Potatoes, bbls | 53,984 | 3 00 | 161,952 | 257,748 |
| Rye, bush | 73,342 | 1 62 | 118,814 | 46,223 |
| Rope, Tw'e, &c., pkgs | 12,038 | 13 00 | 156,494 | 264,544 |
| Sugar, hhds | 23,774 | 160 00 | 3,803,840 | 5,645,136 |
| Seed, Flax, bbls. | 3,588 | 7 25 | 26,013 | 27,648 |
| Seed, Grass & Clover | 17,304 | 26 00 | 449,904 | 541,761 |
| Soap, boxes | 105,358 | 4 60 | 484,647 | 394,235 |
| Salt, bbls | 116,579 | 2 85 | 332,299 | 400,320 |
| Salt, sacks | 7,317 | 3 80 | 27,804 | 49,655 |
| Starch, bxs | 154,019 | 3 00 | 462,057 | 338,577 |
| Sheep, head | 19,809 | 3 00 | 59,427 | 52,708 |
| Stearine, bbls | 6,353 | 35 00 | 222,355 | 274,350 |
| Sundry mdse., pkgs | 1,436,000 | 20 00 | 28,720,000 | 35,820,000 |
| Sundry mdse., tons | 6,307 | 1,900 00 | 12,154,000 | 11,382,900 |
| Sundry liquors, bbls | 9,071 | 190 00 | 1,723,490 | 7,722,556 |
| Sundry manu't's, pcs | 39,374 | 8 50 | 334,679 | 540,132 |
| Spices, bxs | 2,076 | 3 50 | 7,266 | 8,221 |
| Tobacco, hhds | 37,502 | 260 00 | 9,750,520 | 11,589,625 |
| Tobacco, bbls. & bales | 9,068 | 40 00 | 362,720 | 560,352 |
| Tobacco, bxs. & kegs | 36,280 | 50 00 | 1,814,000 | 3,385,272 |
| Tallow, bbls | 1,055 | 33 00 | 34,815 | 71,964 |
| Vinegar, bbls | 8,540 | 9 00 | 76,860 | 179,595 |
| Wines, bskts & bxs | 8,217 | 31 00 | 254,727 | 795,980 |
| Wheat, bush | 406,349 | 2 31 | 938,566 | 1,965,994 |
| Wool, sks. & ba. | 12,461 | 40 00 | 498,440 | 940,200 |
| Whisky, bbls | 83,638 | 95 00 | 7,745,610 | 15,532,866 |
| White Lead, kgs | 55,988 | 3 50 | 195,958 | 174,830 |
| Castings, pcs | 35,264 | 7 50 | 264,480 | 162,727 |
| Castings, tons | 5,193 | 78 00 | 405,054 | 736,066 |
| Totals | | | $144,262,133 | $201,850,056 |

The following is the latest report from San Francisco of the shipments of treasure thence from Aug. 1 to date (exclusive of Government account) and since January 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aug. 3—Per *Japan*— | | |
| To China | $875,888 19 | |
| To Japan | 2,000 00 | $877,888 19 |
| Aug. 5—Per *Nevada* to New-York | | 2,15,000 00 |
| Aug. 6—Per *Sacramento*— | | |
| To New-York | $499,375 51 | |
| To Panama | 15,000 00 | 514,375 51 |
| Aug. 14—Per *Montana*— | | |
| To New-York | $179,207 78 | |
| To England | 141,416 06 | |
| To France | 32,587 17 | |
| To Panama | 10,000 00 | 363,211 01 |
| Aug. 20—Per *Oregonian* to New-York | | 125,000 00 |
| Aug. 21—Per *John L. Stephens* to Victoria | | 20,000 00 |
| Aug. 22—Per *Constitution*— | | |
| To New-York | $172,947 09 | |
| To England | 226,800 84 | |
| To Panama | 15,000 00 | 414,747 93 |
| Total since Aug. 1, 1868 | | $2,539,222 64 |
| Previously this year | | 23,231,910 12 |
| Total since Jan. 1, 1868 | | $25,762,132 76 |
| Corresponding period of 1867 | | 27,500,547 88 |
| Decrease this year | | $1,738,415 12 |

The earnings of the Boston and Maine Railroad for the years ending May 31, 1867 and 1868, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

| | 1867. | 1868. |
|---|---|---|
| From passengers | $976,683 97 | $907,133 23 |
| From freight | 581,996 28 | 603,355 62 |
| From rents | 23,290 18 | 28,909 01 |
| From mails | 10,839 78 | 13,671 58 |
| From interest | 17,866 45 | 12,892 94 |
| From P., S. & P. R. R. | 10,000 00 | |
| Totals | $1,620,676 66 | $1,565,462 38 |
| Expenses, viz.: | | |
| Repairs of road | $145,212 25 | $169,222 11 |
| Repairs of bridges | 39,384 54 | 30,639 25 |
| Repairs of fences, &c. | 5,691 51 | 6,749 11 |
| Repairs of stations, &c. | 88,348 82 | 68,689 99 |
| Repairs of locomotives | 79,627 06 | 80,478 54 |
| Repairs of cars | 67,106 95 | 102,690 96 |
| Removing ice and snow | 6,233 78 | 2,622 57 |
| Switch, gatemen, &c. | 40,442 77 | 43,428 57 |
| Passenger expenses | 117,421 26 | 126 067 46 |
| Freight expenses | 114,061 73 | 109,222 11 |
| Wood | 75,779 76 | 63,929 61 |
| Sawing wood, expense of and pumping water | 27,428 39 | 25,773 59 |
| Oil and waste | 17,197 50 | 15,970 96 |
| Damages and gratuities | 3,776 53 | 5,478 44 |
| General expenses | 35,842 96 | 24,108 76 |
| Taxes | 87,573 27 | 94,466 56 |
| Insurance | 4,023 83 | 5 847 83 |
| Danvers Railroad rent | 7,500 00 | 7,500 00 |
| Coal for locomotives | 70,599 12 | 59,262 55 |
| Renewal of rails | 53,426 37 | 87,433 75 |
| Total | $1,085,678 40 | $1,129,682 32 |
| Earnings less expenses | 534,998 26 | 435,780 06 |
| Deduct tax on dividend and surplus | | $21,786 67 |
| Net profits | | $413,993 39 |
| From which deduct two dividends of five per cent. each | | 413,070 00 |
| Leaving a balance of | | $923 39 |
| To which add balance from previous year | | 975,093 71 |
| Total, as in general balance sheet | | $976,017 10 |

The above balance of $976,017 10 is invested as follows: In Newburyport Railroad bonds, $300,000; in Danvers Railroad bonds, guaranteed by this corporation, $73,000; in the Danvers Railroad contract and stock, $27,330—and the remainder in expenditures on the road, rolling stock, &c. It is, therefore, only an element indicating, in some measure, the value of the stock above par; but it is not available for the payment of debts or dividends.

The Company have 43 locomotives, 73 passenger, 21 baggage, 869 merchandise and 107 gravel, hand and other cars. Miles run by passenger trains, 581,058; by freight trains, 288,125; by gravel trains, 15,442; by extra trains, 9,036—total miles run, 893,661. Number of passengers carried, 3,148,988; number of passengers carried one mile, 42,096,255. Tons of merchandise carried, 344,136; tons of merchandise carried one mile, 12,886,085.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Construction | | $4,128,738 04 |
| Equipment | | 658 019 27 |
| Property accounts—materials | | 139,463 63 |
| Cash | $47,332 55 | |
| Notes | 59,550 00 | |
| Freight bills, &c. | 24,328 04 | |
| Open accounts | 19,077 96 | —150,288 55 |
| Boston and Maine Railroad stock, 500 shares bought as an investment of surplus | | 50,000 00 |
| Danvers Railroad bonds, indorsed by us, taken at par | | 73,000 00 |
| Great Falls and Conway Railroad bonds, guaranteed by Eastern Railroad, in New Hampshire | | 20,000 00 |
| Newburyport Railroad account | | 300 000 00 |
| Danvers Railroad account | | 27,330 00 |
| Land and improvements, Dover and Win. R. R. | | 19,722 98 |
| Amount expended on Boston passenger station | | 16,151 96 |
| Total | | $5,582,714 43 |
| Capital stock | | $4,076,974 52 |
| Payments on account of new capital stock | | 222,750 00 |
| Tax bills—estimated | | 37,574 13 |
| Sundry balances | | 49,624 71 |
| Deposit on account Newburyport Railroad bonds | | 2,160 00 |
| Amount payable on account Newburyport Railroad bonds | | 1,490 00 |
| Tax on dividend and surplus | | 10,838 97 |
| Dividend payable July 1, 1868 | | 205,285 00 |
| General Reserve Account, being undivided earnings to date | | 976,017 10 |
| Total | | $5,582,714 43 |

President—F. COGSWELL.
Directors—Francis Cogswell, Peter T. Homer, Nathaniel G. White, E. J. M. Hale, George C. Lord, Amos Paul and John E. Bickford.
Treasurer—A. Blanchard, Jr.
Superintendent—Wm. Merritt.

The Charleston *Courier* of Sept. 10 says:

We were shown yesterday, at the store of Messrs. LAUREY & ALEXANDER, two cotton stocks which had been brought down from the plantation of the estate of B. RODDIN, on Wando River, about seven miles from the city. One of the plants, we learn, had been subjected to the ravages of the worm for about two weeks, and was completely stripped of leaves, not even a remnant of a leaf remained, and in some places the stem itself had not escaped the attacks of this destructive insect. The other plant was from an adjoining field, and had only been attacked by the caterpillars about twenty-four hours, and exhibited signs of its ravages. The leaves were in many places completely devoured, while in other places the worm had formed a cocoon by a fold of a leaf, and was apparently in a torpid state.

From a gentleman who has lately arrived from the neighborhood referred to, we learn that the worm has done considerable damage to the crops, and that their ravages still continue, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made to destroy them.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a mercantile house in this city:

HOUSTON, Columbia County, Fla., Sept. 5.

Cotton, in this and adjoining counties, is hopelessly ruined by the caterpillar; not a leaf left and all the top bolls eaten up; in some fields, all more or less injured.

There can be no doubt as to the result in this vicinity. A half crop, as compared with last year's crop, is the utmost limit.

In some places the fields look like a fire had passed through them.

Accounts from adjoining counties nearly as bad.

The Cooperstown (N. Y.) *Freeman's Journal* of Sept. 11, says:

"The hop crop in this State has mostly been picked. The great bulk of it will be found of excellent quality. Even the mouldy samples will be found better for brewing purposes than the early-picked hops of last year. We estimate the crop of Otsego County at 3,350,000 lbs.; of the State at 11,000,000 lbs. In 1855, when there were but 7,580 acres of hops in the State, producing 7,192,000 lbs., Otsego County had 3,122,258 lbs.

The large amount of old hops, some of very good quality, still on the market, tends to depress the price of the new crop. Brewers will use the old with the new, where prime 67s can be had, in their early brewings. Growers would generally be willing to accept 25 cents for the best samples, but dealers are at present offering only 20—equivalent to about 12½ cents in 1860. The disposition among growers who have a prime article, and who are in easy circumstances, will be to hold for about 25 cents for the present, and until the market becomes more positively established. Meantime the dealers may be enabled to supply what orders they receive during the next two months, by purchases at 15 to 20 cents, according to quality, for many of the growers are not in a position to hold the crop."

The Albany *Argus* of Sept. 12th, gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours ending 1:30 P. M., Sept. 11, 1868:

*Lumber*—E. S. Brooks, Oswego; J. Field, Buffalo; A. C. Green, Oswego; T. J. Harwick, Oswego; N. E. Harris, Rome; Frank H. Farrell, Oswego; Cora, Buffalo; James Spencer, Rome; William Crocker, Oswego; Scranton, Oswego; William F. Deans, Buffalo; Frank Bowley, Oswego; Southern, Oswego; Col. C. C. B. Walker, Corning; Young Lion, Corning; George H. Morse, Buffalo; Diodon, Buffalo; Eureka, Boonville.

*Corn*—Wm. H. Allen, Buffalo; M. S. Chase, Buffalo; D. Belle, Buffalo; Wm. M. Shirtz, Buffalo; Jas. Chappel, Jr., Buffalo; Carlon Church, Buffalo; Lois, Buffalo; Juno, Buffalo; J. O. Eldridge, Buffalo; Andrew Elliott, Buffalo; L. B. Robe, Buffalo; Aunt Polly, Buffalo; James Van Buren, Buffalo; T. W. Furbeck, Buffalo; George Traver, Buffalo; Lansing, Buffalo; A. S. Beverly, Buffalo; Mary E. Covell, Buffalo; Col. Willett, Buffalo; S. W. Adams, Buffalo; James L. Breed, Buffalo; T. W. Slatterly, Buffalo; Isaac Filkins, Buffalo; W. Z. Towsley, Buffalo; Wm. Barr, Buffalo; A. R. Lee, Buffalo.

*Wheat*—Acme, Oswego; Dubuque, Oswego; Joe, Buffalo; Coquette, Oswego; Anna Ritter Van Buren, Buffalo; Lallah Rookh, Buffalo; U. C. Thurston, Buffalo; Lucy Dunn, Buffalo; Joseph E. Barnard, Buffalo.

*Oats*—Baltic, Buffalo; Geo. W. Dewitt, Buffalo; H. S. Gardner, Oswego; Caroline, Buffalo; Capitola, Oswego; Shepherd H. Fitch, Oswego; A. S. Morgan, Buffalo; Onward, Buffalo; Martha Carley, Buffalo.

*Barley*—Gen. Sigel, Oswego; L. A. Ward, Oswego.

*Malt, &c.*—United States, Little Falls.

*Coal*—Butler, Geneva; Alice Rose, Geneva; Fall Brook No. 4, Geneva; Grove M. Hall, Geneva; J. W. Beak, Buffalo; John McGee, Geneva; James N. Baker, Buffalo; Fall Brook No. 5, Geneva; Gen. Sigel, Geneva; Wm. Ball, Geneva.

*Staves*—Ed and John, Buffalo; Frank Smith, Buffalo; Union Flag, Buffalo.

*Petroleum*—Signal, Buffalo; U. D. Lee, Buffalo; T. T. Morse, Buffalo.

*Salt*—O. T. Burt, Salina; R. B. Claxton, Salina; Frank Hewson, Salina.

*Flour*—L. A. Hovey, Phœnix.

*Gypsum*—Wm. Irwin, Rome.

The *National Intelligencer*, of Washington, publishes the following letter:

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31, 1868.

DEAR SIR: To yours of the 27th inst., I reply with pride and pleasure that our Legislature has provided, by a tax bill, now in process of collection, to carry out the late law for the payment of interest on the State debt in *October*, 1868, and *January*, 1869.

I regard the payment of the interest to fall due on those days *as certain*; also, all that may fall due thereafter, at any dates. There will be no evasion or repudiation of payment by North Carolina, unless the United States shall set the example, which I trust and believe they will never do.

Your advice to your friends has been sound. We see in North Carolina—as, indeed, the whole Union appears to be—a state of high political excitement; but if the elections shall be conducted with tolerable fairness, it will, I have no doubt, let the steam off harmlessly.

A. MILLER.

### Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1868.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo I have to say that section 62 of the act of July 20, 1868, requires that wooden packages containing tobacco shall have printed or marked thereon the manufacturers name and company. The printing or marking must be done upon the package itself and not upon a label pasted upon the package.

Section 68, in the case of other than *wooden* packages, leaves it optional with the manufacturer to print or mark directly upon the *package*, or upon a label to be pasted upon the package.

Yours respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

A. H. BROWN, Collector Sixth District, Indianapolis, Indiana.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI,) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Over three million dollars of the above loan having been sold in this market, beside several large lots for shipment to Europe, the price has this day been advanced to par, and accrued interest in currency.

The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to payment of maturing obligations, and not for extension of the road, or new improvements.

The Bonds will be a first mortgage on 283 miles of road, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, and have twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold. Coupons mature February and August. Net earnings now double the amount required to meet interest account.

For further particulars, apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

## A DETECTIVE INCIDENT.

### A German Girl Attempts a New Confidence Role—A Bank Duped and a Police Establishment Deceived.

To track crime being his constant occupation, the various phases of roguery seldom astonish the detective police officer. Thieves, however, are inventive and scheming as a class, and it sometimes happens that they brighten the detective's life by giving him something new to digest. An instance of this kind lately occurred in this City.

Some days since a young German girl made her appearance at the counter of the Bowery Savings Bank, and desired to deposit 500 German louis d'or. She could not speak English, and a German *attaché* being called she was informed that the bank could not take the foreign coin, and she was directed to COLGATE'S, in Wall-street, to get it exchanged into currency. The Teller gave her a ticket stating the name and number of the Wall-street house, and under it the words, "Wants currency." Furnished with this document, she took a Third-avenue car and rode to the down-town terminus. By showing the card given her at the Bowery Bank, coupled with frequent inquiries of Germans met in the street, she finally found her way to COLGATE'S. The people behind the desk were very busy, and outside the counter was a small desk, and by it stood a man in business attitude with a pen behind his ear. This individual having a moment's leisure asked the girl what she wanted. She showed her card and the gentleman with a moment's leisure attended to her business. He furnished her with a memorandum receipt stating the amount due her in American currency, and, telling her to present it at the Bowery Bank, said that the money would be sent up.

The next day the girl appeared at the Bowery Bank and asked if her money had come. As an answer to the look of blank inquiry with which she was greeted, she related the story just told. Further, she gave her name as LENA MULLER, and said she was the daughter of a certain MAX MULLER, of Cassel, who was noted as one of the wealthiest Germans. She had been forced to leave home three months before in consequence of disagreements with her stepmother, and her father gave her this money, some $2,500, to meet the expenses of her establishment in exile. Hereupon the bank officials began to bewail their exceeding stupidity in sending a green German girl to blunder her way alone to Wall-street, bearing such a placard that she was an easy prey for any sharper she might meet. They offered to make what reparation they could by sending a clerk with her to see why the money had not been sent to the bank, but the lady was confident that if the money had not been sent to the bank it would soon be forthcoming. The bank officers explained to her that the proceedings at COLGATE'S, as related by her, were entirely irregular and her memorandum there given her something entirely unknown in banking circles. But Miss MULLER was not to be disheartened, and saying the next day would be time enough to make further inquiries, took her departure.

The succeeding day she again appeared at the bank, and the money not having arrived, she consented to an investigation. She was at once introduced by the bank *attachés* to the Detective Office at Police Headquarters, and her story related. Those shrewd and far-seeing gentlemen immediately constructed a theory. On her way down to Wall-street she had inquired her way of some adroit confidence operator, who had easily placed a confederate at COLGATE'S, ready to receive her and relieve her of all future care of her funds. The theory was acted on, and the case given in charge of Detective TIEMAN to be worked up. The girl appeared strangely reluctant to proceed in the matter, but it was ascribed to natural female reluctance to follow the footprints of crime through the mire of a great city, and TIEMAN, determined she should have her own again, whether she would or no, dragged her with him about the City, paying her expenses while he pursued the shadow.

A veritable shadow it proved. After the detective had spent considerable time and money in unsuccessful pursuit, the girl, becoming tired, or finding that her ruse had assumed an unprofitable shape, at last owned to the truth. She had never had any louis d'or to deposit, and her application at the Bowery Bank, which she knew would be refused, and the story of her adventures at COLGATE'S, which she told on her second appearance, were but parts of a clumsy contrivance by which she hoped to obtain good financial repute, that might be made of marketable value. Her name was indeed LENA MULLER, but she was no relative of the man whose daughter she had claimed to be. The sympathy excited by her story of despoilment was so much greater than she had expected, and there were so many worthy and respectable people determined that she should have justice, that she had finally no alternative but to rid herself of the assiduity of her friends by telling the exact truth. That answered her purpose. Detectives and bank officials have ceased to obtrude attentions upon her, and TIEMAN, a meritorious officer, laughs good-humoredly over his new experience.

A PHOTOGRAPHER CHARGED WITH LIBEL.—An information for libel was made before Mayor BLACKMORE yesterday by Mr. W. R. ANDERSON, against a well-known photographer of this city. The body of the information sets forth "that on the 15th day of May last the defendant did print, by means of a photographic apparatus, and publish and exhibit, a certain libelous picture of EDNA M. ANDERSON, a sister of the affiant, representing her in male attire, and other forms, thereby exposing her to public contempt and ridicule." The defendant, it is alleged, had a negative of the young lady. Several pictures of her head were taken, and then the body of a male of diminutive form was attached to it. These pictures, it was further alleged, were circulated and shown to several persons, some one of whom told the lady's brother, and the information was immediately made. The defendant is out of the city, and will be summoned to answer as soon as he returns.—*Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial, Sept. 9.*

## DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL
ON
MONDAY, SEPT. 14,
AN
ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
FALL AND WINTER.
THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS, VIZ.:
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
SILKS,
MOURNING,
CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY,
SHAWLS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING,
HAVE BEEN NEWLY AND
COMPLETELY STOCKED,
AND THE LATEST
PARIS AND LONDON NOVELTIES
WILL BE FOUND IN EACH
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
WAREHOUSES, { Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, cor. Grand-st. / Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., cor. Chrystie.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will largely replenish, on MONDAY, Sept. 14,
WITH NOVELTIES
ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF
SILKS, DRESS SUIT MATERIALS, POPLINS,
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
in new shapes and colors,
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.,
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

NO CROAKING!!!
PLENTY OF TRADE, AND
PLENTY OF CHEAP GOODS.
We have for years led all merchants in the low prices of our Muslins, and TO-MORROW shall offer to the retail trade an immense lot of Muslins,
BOUGHT OF A SPECULATOR,
at prices that will startle all the vast crowds of high-priced stores that still
ASK WAR PRICES.
ONE BIG LOT OF MUSLINS, nearly as fine as Best Wamsuttas, for 12½c. and 15c.
ONE BIG LOT EXTRA HEAVY, 16c. and 18c.
500 pieces EXTRA FINE, 16c. and 18c.
ONE BIG LOT, YARD WIDE, FINE and HEAVY, for 12½c.
800 pieces best SHEETINGS made, Full yard wide, 15c., worth 22c.
Parties wishing any of these Muslins should come early in the week, as they will sell fast.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION, IMMENSE LOTS
DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, &c.,
at nearly half price.
MERRIMACK PRINTS, 12½c.; auction FLANNELS, 12½c. All other goods as cheap in proportion, for cash only.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC CARPETING,
AXMINSTER AND AUBUSSON CARPETS, IN ONE PIECE.
ALSO,
SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATEL TAPESTRIES.
Of the newest Paris styles,
For CURTAINS and FURNITURE COVERING, &c.
EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, CORNICES, GIMPS, TASSELS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 14,
AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE,
L'ELITE PETITE PANIER
HOOP SKIRT.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY,
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING GOODS. ONE CASE ALPACAS 62½c., WORTH $1. A LOT OF ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS, SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT, AT HALF PRICE.
N. B.—SUITS MADE UP AT SHORT NOTICE.

TRIMMING SATINS AND VELVETS,
IN ALL THE NEW CHOICE SHADES,
IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS,
CUT ON THE BIAS
If required,
FOR SALE AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

## CARPETS.

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS
IN NEW DESIGNS, BRINTON & LEWIS' AND CROSSLY'S MAKE; BOUGHT PREVIOUS TO THE ADVANCE; NOW IN STORE AND FOR SALE UNDER PRICE AT RETAIL.
GEO. E. L. HYATT, NO. 273 CANAL-ST.,
THROUGH TO NO. 31 HOWARD-ST.

## PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDINGS, COR. GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1868.

PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M., MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868, for
500 barrels PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops.
400 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.*
50,000 pounds of clean dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels full head-lined.
Bids for Sugar to be made duty paid.
6,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR, in barrels.
4,000 pounds BEST quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.
*The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., the same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.*
C. L. KILBURN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen'l and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING STAMPS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1868.
The time for receiving proposals for furnishing tobacco and cigar stamps, under the advertisement of Aug. 15, 1868, is extended to Sept. 20, 1868.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
R. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.
Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.
Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.
Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.
Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.
Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.
Collections made everywhere promptly.
United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.
State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.
Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.
Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.
By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.
This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston,
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
No. 17 NASSAU-ST.
Bills of exchange bought and sold. Drafts for £2 and upwards issued on Scotland and Ireland payable on demand. Drafts granted on and bills collected in the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco.
WALTER WATSON,
CLARENCE M. MYLREA, } Agents.
ARCHD. McKINLAY.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
DRAFTS ON DREXEL, HARJES & CO., PARIS,
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
ADVANCES
MADE ON APPROVED COLLATERALS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1868.
In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of 7-30 notes that on and after MONDAY, the 14th September inst., such notes must be forwarded to the United States Treasurer at Washington for redemption.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Ass't Treasurer United States.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

NO. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1868.
THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION OR by-law of the Directors of the Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company is published, as required by law:
"The annual Stockholders meetings for the election of Directors shall be hereafter held on the first Monday of October in each year."
And notice is hereby given that, pursuant to such resolution and by-law, an election for thirteen Directors of the said Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company will be held at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on the first MONDAY (5th day) of October next. The polls will open at noon and remain open for one hour.
JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 4, 1868.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The poll will be open from 10¾ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th inst.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.
By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 241 PEARL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 15th of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 16th of September, 1868. By order,
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 9, 1868.
NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of September inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 23d of September, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE, BUY AND SELL Governments, Gold, and Miscellaneous Securities, strictly on Commission. Orders executed promptly and satisfactorily.
A. W. GREENLEAF,
JOHN B. NORRIS,
BENSON VAN VLIET.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000.
CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, NO. 8 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1868.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION have this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to stockholders of this date, on and after the 17th inst. Transfer books are closed until the 18th inst.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

## SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF LONDON | SATURDAY, Sept. 12 |
| CITY OF BALTIMORE | SATURDAY, Sept. 19 |
| CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax) | TUESDAY, Sept. 22 |
| CITY OF BOSTON | SATURDAY, Sept. 26 |

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 47 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold. | | STEERAGE. Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $90 | Liverpool | $30 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 40 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.

| | |
|---|---|
| COLORADO | WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16 |
| NEBRASKA | WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23 |
| MANHATTAN | WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30 |
| MINNESOTA | WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14 |

From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
SEPT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
SEPT 19—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 20.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Sept. 17.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 1.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
First Steamer.
THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, for Galveston, Texas, direct. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship TYBEE will succeed the Perit.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL,
Will leave SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES ... NELSON ... SATURDAY, Sept. 19
MARIPOSA ... KEMBLE ... SATURDAY, Sept. 26
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.
The first-class steamship MARMION will leave Pier 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & Co., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered Pier.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

## FURNITURE.

NEW
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
Desire to announce that they have added to their business a
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
in which they will keep the
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
we are now prepared to supply
CURTAINS AND FURNITURE
in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.
H. O'FARRELL has just opened for his Fall trade 2,000 pieces English velvets, Brussels, three-ply and super ingrain carpets; 5,000 pieces of oil-cloth, from 3 to 24 feet wide; lace curtains, window shades, druggets, mats, &c., &c.
FURNITURE—The largest assortment of rich and medium furniture in the United States; over seven five-story buildings, 100 feet deep, literally packed with the best class of parlor and bedroom suites to be found anywhere, all manufactured under his own supervision, and warranted to his customers, at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., adjoining.

FOR SALE—A GREEN REP BLACK-WALNUT parlor suite for $120, cost $175; four pair handsome lace window curtains, $120, cost $190, and other articles, all nearly new, of a family moving. Address FURNITURE, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 134th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE MEDICINE.
DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS,
CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS CURED BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD,
REVALENTA ARABICA,
Which saves fifty times its cost in Medicines. Tins, 1 lb., $2 50; 24 lb., $36. Du Barry & Co., No. 163 William-st., New-York; T. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway; Hudnut & Co., Broadway, and all Grocers and Chemists in the country.

LIFE INSURANCE.
"MUTUAL" *versus* "STOCK."
Just Published,
"CIRCULAR TO BANKERS AND CAPITALISTS;"
16 pages, 8vo.
Giving examples of difference of cost to the insured between "stock and mutual" policies.
Single copies 25 cents; per hundred at reduced prices.
J. B. ECCLESINE, Editor and Proprietor
*Wall-street Underwriter*, No. 160 Broadway.

TARGET COMPANIES, ATTENTION.—Target companies in quest of good shooting ground and dinners will find all they can desire by calling on G. McLaughlin, at Shady Side Hotel, Shady Side, N. J. Boats T. E. HULSE, foot of Christopher-st., and PALISADE, foot of Spring-st., North River, daily, at 10 and 4 o'clock.

## INSTRUCTION.

**BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,**
NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 WEST 33D-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.,
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Modern languages, Classics, Mathematics, pure and mixed, &c., &c. A limited number of young gentlemen admitted in the family of the Principal. For circulars address Prof. A. BERNARD, No. 225 West 23d-st.

**GARDNER INSTITUTE**—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

**THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,**
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices. Instruction also in the modern languages. Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Vilanova, and at the Conservatory.

**MRS. LEVERETT'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 15th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

**"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"**
Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

**THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,**
Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

**MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S**
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

**MISS HAVENS**
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

**MRS. WILLIAMES'**
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.**
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

**THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101** (old No. 69) West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector (successor to GEO. P. QUACKENBOS, LL. D.) The forty-ninth annual session commences on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868. Boys fitted for college or for business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

**MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, FOR FOUR** years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jenks. Numbers limited. For circulars apply at the school or at Randolph's, Sheldon's, Lockwood's or Hastie's bookstores.

**MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY** School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

**NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.**—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

**MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE**—AN ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th st. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

**OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN** Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

**JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900** Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

**MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING** and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

**NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.**—BOYS THOROUGHLY prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

**THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL** for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

**EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.** will not reopen Sept. 15, as advertised by E. CLEVELAND. The Eagleswood House (Perth Amboy, N. J.) continues open for the year. A good school on the premises. Reference, Marcus Spring, or West & Field, No. 31 Mercer-st., New-York.

**SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,** Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.
T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M.

**MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND** French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gilbert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

**THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING** and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

**HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A French and English Family School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 22, 1868. Board, with tuition in English and French, $350 per annum.
CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

**ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE**—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—An English and French School for young ladies. The Fall term will commence on Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to eight. For information address Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

**YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102** Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

**A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL** FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

**MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS** will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

**WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL** for boys from 10 to 16 years of age, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.; $225 a year; healthy and homelike. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

**MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 255 AND 257** West 39th-st.—English, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

**MISS THEODORA ERNST'S FRENCH** and English Family School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14. No. 40 West 30th-st., southeast corner of Broadway.

**MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND** French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

**MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER** English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 196 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

**ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR** young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

**CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV.,** will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

**SEDGWICK INSTITUTE**—GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—A superior family school for boys. Number limited to 20; three vacancies. Fall Term begins Sept. 14. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

**BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.**—MR. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. 224 East 10th-st.

**MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S** boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

**MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533** Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

**MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD,** Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

**MISS JAUDON'S DAY SCHOOL FOR** YOUNG LADIES will reopen at No. 56 7th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

**AARON ROND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH** and English school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1,267 Broadway.

**THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND** French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

**THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN** their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

**CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR** Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

**MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR** young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

**MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH** Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

**A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS,** at Lakeville, Litchfield County, Conn. Send to Rev. GEORGE R. HOWELL, for circular.

**MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH** School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

**MRS. ARTOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH** School for young ladies, No. 131 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

## INSTRUCTION.

**COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**
NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

**MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S**
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

**ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.**
A DEPARTMENT OF
PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE,
WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 14,
AT HIS SPLENDID ROOMS,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

The course of study is thorough and exhaustive; the training is logical and practical. There are different departments, corresponding to the ages and advancement of the pupils.

The object-method of instruction will be pursued in the elementary year. We fit young men for the second year of college.

Send for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

**MR. VAN NORMAN'S**
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

**MRS. MACAULAY'S**
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

**MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,**
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

**IDLEWILD,**
(HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS) will be reopened as a FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sept. 23. MISS M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office, N. Y.

**BOYS' SCHOOL.**
Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

**MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S**
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. References—Rt. Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D., DOL., New-York; Rev. A. C. Coxe, D. D., LL. D., New-York; Rt. Rev. T. F. Davis, D. D., LL. D., S. C.; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, and others as per circular, for which apply as above.

**THE MISSES HOPKINS'**
English and French School for young ladies, NO. 165 WEST 45TH-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. The number of Teachers has been increased, and the Classes will be conducted on the same plan of *Individual* Instruction which has hitherto characterized the school.

**PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL,**
REV. L. BIRD AND JAMES BIRD, A. M., PRINCIPALS,
Suburbs of Hartford, Conn., furnishes a pleasant home and superior educational privileges for fifteen boys. Location is healthy and playgrounds ample—10 acres. For circulars inquire of Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*, or of Principals.

**WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'**
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

**MISS OLSSEN'S**
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 278 4TH-AV.,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

**MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S**
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

**FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR** Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

**FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND** GIRLS.—This institution is located on Rutherfurd-place, opposite Stuyvesant Park, and is capable of accommodating more than two hundred pupils. The eighth annual session will commence on the 7th inst. For circulars or information apply at the school.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

**REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR** the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year. The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

**IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRVINGTON,** on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

**TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.**—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

**COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE**—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

**SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.**—Instruction in Mining-Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, &c., with laboratory practice; reopens Oct. 5; examinations for admission to regular courses, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogue apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

**BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE,** BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 1¼ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

**BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.**—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

**THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN** their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

**BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.**—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

**THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL** for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

**MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH** School for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

**N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND** Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

**MISS RODGERS' SELECT SCHOOL** for Young Ladies and Children, No. 353 Lexington-av., southeast corner 40th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.

**P. W. MOELLER'S GERMAN-AMERICAN** SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 336 West 29th-st.

**KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS,** 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 66 W. 36th-st.

**CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE** for parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S Bookstore, No. 14 Bond-st. Also complete record of reliable teachers wanting positions.

**MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S** FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

**N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,** east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

**THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL** of Dr. F. BERTHES will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

**GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG** Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

**UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,** Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

**MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR** young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

**A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS** between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

**MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND** English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 49 West 42d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 14.

**THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR** young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

**YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO.** 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mr. S. B. NEWTON.

**MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL** for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

**THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING** School for boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

**MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER** school, No. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

**MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH** Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

**MOTHER-HOME-CULTURE**—FOR LITTLE Children. Reference, Ms. CONANT, 508 Broad'y.

## INSTRUCTION.

**CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,**
NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

**INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES:**
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

**MLLE. ROSTAN'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

**THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY.**
Fits for Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, Amherst, Wesleyan, Columbia or Princeton, but especially for YALE. Opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at the Yale School Rooms, new Gilsey Building, No. 1,133 Broadway, corner of 28th-st. Principal, HENRY M. COLTON, M. A., with credentials from Yale College, and ample City references.

For circular, information or interview, address at "Coleman House." Interviews, 8 to 9 A. M.; 7 to 8 P. M.

**MISS HAINES**
AND
**MADEMOISELLE de JANON**

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

**MRS. GRUGAN,**
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

**MISS ARMSTRONG'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

**WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.**
MISS C. E. FERRIS
will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st. Circulars at Bedford's drug-store, No. 769 6th-av., and at A. D. F. Randolph's, 9th-st. and Broadway.

**DE CRAUZAT FRENCH INSTITUTE**
For young gentlemen, No. 324 4th-av., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 15. French is the language of the school. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils. There is a primary department. E. DE CRAUZAT has been a teacher at Mr. Charlier's Institute for seven consecutive years.

**FEMALE INSTITUTE**—BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms, $300 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

**MME. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND** English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., second brown-stone house east of 3d-av., will reopen Sept. 16. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above.

**A GRADUATE AND FIRST HONORMAN** of Dublin, late professor in a university, and a contributor to literary journals, will take pupils in classics and English literature; unexceptionable credentials; two literary classes are being formed. Address F. B. C., Box No. 52 Station D.

**MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL** — NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

**HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

**ST. MARY'S CONVENT, HOCHELAGA,** Montreal. Term begins Sept. 7. French the language of the institution. Musical Professors among the best in America. Parlor boarders received. For circulars apply to WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

**MME. HERITAN'S ENGLISH AND** French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 236 West 24th-st., will reopen on Sept. 7. Boys admitted at the school until 10 years of age.

**MRS. G. SEIRE'S DAY SCHOOL, NO.** 242 East 59th-st., near 2d-av., will open Sept. 14; two children taken to board.

**A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION,** in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

**MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE** Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

## LAW SCHOOLS.

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.**—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

**LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.**—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

## TEACHERS.

**WANTED—BY A FRENCH TEACHER, GRADUATE,** recently arrived in this country, a situation as private tutor or teacher in a school; he is apt to teach French, German and all branches necessary for a professional education. Address J. L., Post Office Box No. 163, Princeton, N. J.

**AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES TO** form an engagement to teach the English branches to a private class, or will take daily charge of the primary department of a boarding and day school in this City; references given. Address A. E. T., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

**A PARISIAN LADY, AN EXPERIENCED** teacher, would accept board in this City in a pleasant family, or in a school, as an equivalent for instruction; most satisfactory reference given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, 124th-st., first house east of 2d-av., Harlem, N. Y.

**A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION** as visiting governess to teach the English branches, music and French. Address M. C. W., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

**A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION** in a school as teacher of small children, or as companion to a lady; a good home more an object than salary. Address C. H., Station G.

**A FRENCH LADY GRADUATE WISHES** a situation in school or family. Address K. L., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

**AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT** in a family to teach music, French and English; best references. No. 252 West 24th-st.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,**
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

**MARBLE MANTELS.**—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

**MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS,** head-stones; latest designs at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS**—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 505 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

## IRON WORKS.

**ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,**
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

## EXCURSIONS.

**DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE** and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3¼ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

## MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS "EXCURSION BATTALION"
TWELFTH INFANTRY, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1868.

**GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.**—I. THIS COMMAND will assemble in fatigue uniform for instruction and drill, at the Regimental Armory, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, at 8 o'clock. And in full uniform with knapsacks (*overcoats rolled*) for drill and inspection, at the State Arsenal, corner of 35th-st. and 7th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, at 8 o'clock.

II. Members of the regiment who intend joining with this battalion *must report* at the Regimental Armory for knapsacks and information on MONDAY EVENING.

By command of Lieut.-Col. KNOX MCAFEE.
WM. H. MURPHY, Adjutant.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE** a second-story front room, with bedroom adjoining, in a first-class house, well located and with all modern improvements; the family must be strictly private, or have not to exceed one other couple as boarders; good board indispensable; the highest references will be furnished and demanded; answers regarded as confidential if desired; communications will state location of house, number in family, and terms. Address J. F. P., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

**FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN,** without meals, or private breakfast if desired, in a newly-furnished house close to the Brevoort House. A party of four requiring a handsome parlor will find everything suitable; references exchanged. Address M. Y., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

**NO. 132 EAST 30TH-ST., FIRST DOOR** from Lexington-av.; one or two gentlemen or a small family can find a pleasant home with a private family living in their own house; references given and required.

**FURNISHED ROOMS.**—A FEW GENTLEMEN of quiet habits can have furnished rooms with a private family in Jersey City, a few minutes' pleasant walk from the ferry; very convenient for parties on the west side of the City. Apply at 165 Grand-st.

**TO LET—WITH BOARD, FRONT ROOM AND** bedroom, to gentlemen; also a room to suit a lady that goes to business; terms moderate to parties that will suit; the location good. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

**BOARDING.**—A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY furnished front room, with fire, gas, &c., and board for two, $23, one for $18, one for $16, in the first-class brown-stone house, No. 149 East 51st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

**NO. 417 WEST 22D-ST.**—HOUSE THOROUGHLY repaired and refurnished; large and well arranged rooms; location unsurpassed. Families and single gentlemen can here find first-class board and a pleasant home.

**ROOMS EN SUITE AND SEPARATE,** with full board, a few doors from 5th-av., near Madison-square. Address C., Box No. 2,531 Post Office, New-York.

**PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO** let, with board, in a private family; location very desirable. Call at No. 331 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., or address Box No. 2,406 Post Office.

**NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE.** FIVE doors from New-York Hotel; choicest rooms to let, singly or en suite, with or without board, with or without private table.

**TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN AND** wives can secure handsomely furnished large rooms, with board; terms moderate. Apply at No. 281 Hudson-st.

**TWO LARGE AND NEWLY FURNISHED** rooms on second floor (parlor and bedroom en suite) to let to gentlemen without board. Apply at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

**A FAMILY CONSISTING OF THREE** adults and one child (not accustomed to a boarding-house) desire accommodation in a strictly private family. Address BOARD, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

**A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS,** or an entire second floor, and one room on third floor, may be had, with or without board, at No. 72 West 11th-st. A private family, quiet and cultivated.

**NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH** and 6th avs.—A private family have furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen. References.

**TO LET, FURNISHED**—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms, together or separate; also one single room, suitable for gentleman and wife. No. 1,179 Broadway, next to Coleman House.

**HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS,** either singly or en suite, to let without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

**NO. 120 MADISON-AV., CORNER** 31st-st.—Very desirable rooms to let with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

**NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.** — FIRST-CLASS rooms with board. References exchanged.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, ON OR BEFORE** Oct. 1, by a small American family, a room and bedroom, with conveniences for housekeeping, on the upper portion of De Kalb-av. or vicinity. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H, Box No. 4,600 New-York Post Office.

**WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH** everything complete, glass, china, silver and linen, for a very careful and responsible family of three adults; location, between 4th and 6th avs. and 2th and 6th sts. Address, with full particulars and price—which must be moderate—Box No. 3,598 Post Office.

**WANTED—TO RENT, IN BROOKLYN, BY A** private family, possession by Nov. 1, a three-story and basement dwelling-house having all modern improvements. Address, stating location and terms, B. A. E., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED** houses, for responsible parties waiting; prompt personal attention given.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**NINETEENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY**—Fine brown-stone house, 22x6 x100, $40,000; three-story house, West 28th-st., near 6th-av., $40,000; do., 28th-st., near Broadway, and other desirable property, suitable for business or investment.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—IN WEST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN** 6th and 7th avs., a four-story brown-stone house with high stoop, in an excellent neighborhood, in good order and furnished; title perfect; immediate possession if wanted. Address GORING, Box 147 *Times* Office.

**HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET** with immediate possession, furnished and unfurnished, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., Murray Hill and other choice locations.
E. P. PARKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST.**, three-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 20x50 x80; built and finished in a superior manner; immediate possession. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—PEARL-ST. STORE; FOUR-STORY,** basement and sub-cellar brick store, 25x106, in good condition; location in Pearl-st., near Chatham. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK** house and stable, No. 207 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, near Washington Park; in complete order; lot 30x126; possession immediately. Apply at 159 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

**FOR SALE—PLOT OF LOTS ON 5TH-AV. AND** 109th-st., also on Boulevard and 108th-st.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

**FOR SALE.—LOTS ON 105TH AND 106TH STS.,** west of 9th-av. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—PLOT OF LOTS ON 11TH-AV.** and 98th-st., opposite Riverside Park. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**HOUSE FOR SALE AT NEWARK**—NO. 18 Park-st. It has three full stories and extension, two rooms deep; first-class in every respect; all modern improvements and in thorough repair; three minutes from Centre-st. station and forty minutes from Wall-st.; there is a small stable in the rear. Apply to J. B. VAN WAGENEN, No. 422 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN** three minutes of Junction Station, two houses, 19 and 22 rooms, at great sacrifice; houses expensively finished, with ample grounds and stable, and on the main street; price $11,000 and $13,000. HAMILTON & WALLIS, real estate agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

**ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND** farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

**ATTRACTIVE, HEALTHFUL, VERY** accessible country seat, elegant span of carriage horses, &c., for sale cheap; one hour of Wall-st.; 100 trains daily, affording country comforts with City advantages. D. T. SMITH, owner, No. 156 Broadway, Room No. 9.

**FOR SALE—INWOOD, ONE MINUTE FROM** station; most eligible building site on this island. Also, at Fort Washington, two acres, with frontage on two roads; beautiful situation. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

**FOR SALE CHEAP—IN NEWARK, N. J., A** large lot, 28x110, in William-st., between Hight and West, 100 feet from the junction of Springfield-av.; fine neighborhood. Inquire at 421½ Broadway, cigar store.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD, NEAR DEPOT,** five acres beautifully located, fine two-story house and outbuildings, new and in the best of order. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—SANDS' POINT, L. I.—THREE** acres, beautifully situated, near Nostrand House. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**FURNISHED DWELLINGS.**

We have daily inquiries for Furnished and Unfurnished Houses above Bleecker-st. Parties wishing to Rent or Sell their premises will please leave a description of the same with us, and avoid the necessity of compelling applicants to seek information down town, amid the narrow, bustling streets.

WARD & OGDEN,
No. 860 Broadway, Union-square.

REFERENCES:
GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE, Esq.
WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, Esq.
CHAS. S. HOFFMANN, Esq.
WM. C. SCHERMERHORN, Esq.
WM. T. COLEMAN, Esq.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq.

**HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED,** TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

**TO LET.—CORNER HOUSE LEXINGTON-AV.,** below 31st-st.; four-story brown-stone; fine order; $4,000. Others furnished at $200 to $1,000 a month; also fine stable, Murray Hill, $1,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 10TH-ST.,** between University-place and 5th-av., four-story, high-stoop, full size, and has all the modern conveniences. For permits apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., No. 302 Broadway, Room No. 2.

**TO LET, FOR BOARD**—A CONVENIENT ten-roomed house, furnished, with pleasant garden, one mile from ferry, near Broadway Railroad. J. H. TOBITT, No. 38 McKibbin-st., Williamsburg.

**TO LET—ON DE KALB-AV., BROOKLYN, A** handsome dwelling-house, containing 13 rooms, water, gas, bath, &c., lawn and garden; location strictly first-class; rent $1,000. Apply to THOS. WINTER, with Jas. G. Schofield, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

**TO LET—FURNISHED, A TWO-STORY AND** attic house, 25x50; lot 100 feet; elegant library, and rosewood piano-forte, No. 71 West 4th-st., fronting Washington-square. Inquire on the premises, or of BEEBER & CO., No. 43 New-st., near Exchange-place.

## PERSONAL.

**MR. ALBERT W. BERG WILL RETURN** from Europe about 20th September. Address, care Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FACTORY OF
**"BREWSTER & BALDWIN,"**
No. 65 East 25th-st.

We beg to apprise the public that the price of the "BREWSTER ROAD-WAGON" IS REDUCED TO $300, and invite the inspection of all appreciating first-class carriages to call at this factory, and see our work in process of construction.

We are also prepared to show our new designs of PARK and FAMILY CARRIAGES for next Spring. Orders placed now will be put in the works early, and thus secure the advantage of slow painting.

The public are positively assured that no work is sold at this factory that is not made on the premises.
BREWSTER & BALDWIN.

**WE BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC** that the fact set forth in the advertisement of Brewster & Co., in reference to their having no connection with our house, is true; but the further statement or insinuation that we are dealers in low or inferior grades of carriages we emphatically deny. Our customers and the public generally know very well that we have a large manufactory in 25th-st., in this City, where we are, and have been for many years, building work exclusively first class, and in all essentials required in fine carriages is not excelled in this or any country. Mr. James B. Brewster, of our firm, has conducted the business in this City for thirty years, and is striving no less to-day than formerly to deserve the confidence of the public as a first-class builder. He devotes his attention exclusively to the manufactory. Messrs. Brewster & Co. are comparatively a new concern, and no doubt build good work. We have nothing to say against them; but against the imputations put upon us in their advertisement we feel called upon to defend ourselves. Our stock is large, and embraces heavy and light open and close carriages of first quality, which we offer at very reasonable prices, and guarantee in every respect to give satisfaction.
BREWSTER & BALDWIN,
Cor. Broadway and 10th-st.

**BREWSTER & CO.,**
OF BROOME-ST.,
Warerooms 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.,
Offer a variety of elegant carriages, exclusively of their own build; also an assortment of the well-known "Brewster Wagons," of which they are the sole manufacturers. Strangers in town are respectfully informed that we have no connection with any establishment on Broadway, dealing in cheap carriages, under the name of Brewster.

**MINER, STEVENS & CO.,**
Wareroom No. 656 Broadway, manufactory Nos. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., have on hand and are making to order every description of the latest designs of fashionable Carriages and light Wagons, and for excellence of workmanship, design, beauty of finish and durability are warranted equal, if not superior, to any made in this market.

**A HORSE, HARNESS AND EXPRESS** wagon cheap; price $125. Inquire at the butter stand No. 4, corner Bank and Washington sts.

**FOR SALE—A HORSE, CART AND HARNESS,** all in perfect order. Apply at No. 284 Front-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

**VALUABLE PAPER MILL FOR SALE.**

RECEIVER'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The undersigned, as Receiver of all the property and effects of the SALISBURY MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will sell at auction, on the premises, at the
VILLAGE OF SALISBURY MILLS,
TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY,
NEW-YORK, ON THE
25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., INSTEAD OF 12 M., AS HERETOFORE ADVERTISED,
the premises and property of the Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Company, situated at Salisbury Mills aforesaid, on the Newburg branch of the Erie Railroad, about eight miles from Newburgh, on the Hudson River.

The property consists of about four acres of land in different parcels, contiguous to the railroad depot; a large stone mill, about eighty feet square, four stories high, slate roof, heated throughout with steam and lighted with gas, containing a steam elevator, a one hundred and twenty-five horse power steam engine, Wright's patent; one sixty-two inch Fourdrinier Paper Machine, by John L. Seavens, of Worcester, Mass. and all necessary connecting and running machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of fine writing paper. Also, a boiler-house, two forty-horse power boilers, rag-house, bleach-boiler, dam, water power, water wheels, filters, gas-house, gasometer and apparatus and pipes, seven dwelling-houses, storehouse, workshop, stables, furniture, &c., &c., &c.

The property cost new in 1867 upwards of $200,000. The machinery in the mill buildings, which was all new in 1867, cost near $50,000; and the machinery and buildings are insured for $80,000. The capacity of the mill is about 2,000 pounds of paper daily.

For further particulars concerning the property, apply on the premises, or to the undersigned; and for terms of sale apply to
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver,
Room No. 13, City Hall, New-York City, or
BANGS, SEDGWICK & NORTH,
Attorneys for Receiver, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.
where a map of the premises may be seen.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1868.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

**BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONEERS,** office No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn,
TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.
GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE,
200 VALUABLE PATERSON LOTS, near the BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY, and but a SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE RAILROAD STATION. The lots are SPLENDIDLY LOCATED on NORTH 5TH, NORTH 6TH, NORTH 7TH, NORTH 8TH, NORTH 9TH, TEMPLE and CLINTON STS. and RIP VAN WINKLE-AV. The ground is high and commanding. The neighborhood is rapidly improving. This sale will afford the best opportunity ever offered for investment in PATERSON CITY LOTS.
EVERY LOT OFFERED WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER. Terms liberal. Maps and further particulars at the offices of the Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

E. PRATT STRATTON, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE.**—BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., referee.

LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., referee, the lot of ground on the north side of Vesey-st., between Church and Greenwich sts., and known as No. 44 Vesey-st., being 25 feet in width, front and rear, and 101 feet and 6 inches in depth. The premises have a new and very substantial party wall, 16 inches thick and five stories high, the full depth of the lot on the west side; the wall on the east side is also a party wall, 16 inches thick, running back 53 feet, and five stories high, both having a solid foundation 23 feet in the ground. There is also a large quantity of old brick on the premises which will be included in the sale. Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.
**BY ALLEN & BROWN,**
Office, No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 15,
At 12 o'clock,
On the premises, No. 44 Bowery.
Lease, furniture, fixtures, stock, billiard tables, &c., &c., of the Cuddy Hotel, No. 44 Bowery, consisting of furniture, beds, bedding; also, four billiard tables, complete; bar, bar fixtures, wines, liquors, &c.
Sale peremptory to the highest bidder; the whole to be sold together.
For particulars as to terms, inventory of furniture, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, 96 Broadway.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN** girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

**A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE FINE** sewing to do at home on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a first-class operator. Call or address Miss DAVIS, No. 189 Monroe-st.

### MALES.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY** a married man; five years' reference from his last employer. Apply to or address for three days, W. S., care of J. Rieck, harness maker, No. 436 6th-av.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN OR PROTESTANT** Irish woman to cook, wash and iron for a small family; City reference required. Apply at No. 3 East 35th-st.

**WANTED—A COACHMAN TO DRIVE AND** take care of a pair of horses in a private family; English preferred. Apply, with first-class recommendations, to A. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT** new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

**BOY WANTED—IN A REAL-ESTATE OFFICE;** must be smart and active; salary, $3 50 per week. Address D. M. S., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

### CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

**WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF MIDDLE** age, a situation in a banker's, broker's or merchant's office, or would take charge of a business or factory; no objection to leave the City; can furnish first-class references; over twelve years with one house. Address ENERGY, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,**
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

**TO LET—THE STORE IN THE NATIONAL** Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., Harlem. It has recently been fitted up as a first-class bakery, ice cream and refreshment saloon, at a cost of $7,000. It offers an excellent opportunity to one with some capital and experience in the above business. Apply to SAMUEL DARLING, at the hall.

**A FINE HALL TO LET—SUITABLE FOR A** lecture-room, gymnasium or Sabbath School. Inquire at No. 336 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**—THE COMMITTEE on Wharves, Piers and Slips of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the chamber of the Board in the City Hall, on THURSDAY next, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. All persons interested in the introduction of the W. H. Smith patent for the preservation of wood in piers under water, and also all parties interested in dock building, owners and lessees of piers, &c., are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place without further notification.
THOMAS COONOR,
GEO. MCGRATH,
MICHAEL NORTON,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.**—Parties who desire rooms during the warmth of September will be taken at reduced rates, on and after 25th of August.
A. STETSON, Jr.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.**
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTH PERFORMANCE of G. L. FOX'S Grand Comic Pantomime,
205th | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | 205th
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
A kaleidoscope of Fun, Fairy Enchantment, Beauty.
G. L. FOX, the inimitable.........as..........Clown
H. D. has attracted in the past six months (*vide* Internal Revenue Reports,) from TEN THOUSAND to THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE than the receipts of any other theatre in New-York, without exception. It compels every night the early announcement of "STANDING ROOM ONLY;" and promises to delight the Town for generations to come.—*Times*, 8th.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALL.
THE THRILLING BAYONET COMBAT.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES SATURDAYS, AT 1½.

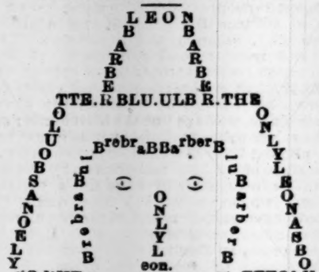
**NEW-YORK THEATRE.**
SEVENTH WEEK OF
FOUL PLAY.
MONDAY MATINEE.

In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced Charles Gayler's great local and sensational Drama entitled
OUT OF THE STREETS.
Dramatized from his popular and highly successful novel of the same title.

**KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS**—720 B'way.

ASTONISHING TRIUMPH OF TALENT.
LEON'S BARBER-BLU THE RAGE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, allow me to introduce you to LEON as BOULOTTE.



This picture, by our learned Egyptian artist, is not unlike, nor yet very like LEON as BOULOTTE.
YOU WILL GO AND SEE.

**SIGNOR BLITZ—THE GREAT ORIGINAL,**
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!
MIRTH AND MYSTERY,
SIGNOR BLITZ,
TEMPLE OF WONDERS.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
Mysteries of Necromancy.
Great Powers of Ventriloquism.
The Learned Canary Birds,
The Dancing Dinner Plates.

**CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,**
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY, SEPT. 13,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
AFTERNOON AT 3½—EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
BY THE UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA
OF
FORTY-TWO PERFORMERS,
AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.
CONDUCTOR..................THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
EXTRA GALA NIGHTS.

**WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.**
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., first representation of a new American comedy, entitled, "1868."

**THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,**
5th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
SIXTH SEASON, NOW OPEN.
Instruction in every branch of Music; terms, $10 per quarter.
N. B.—Members of the Mercantile Library Association can obtain tickets to the Conservatory, in either branch of instruction, on application at the Library.

**BROOKES' ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NO. 361** BROOME-ST.—Opening Soiree, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30. F. F. LARAMEE, Manager.

## STEAMBOATS.

**BRISTOL LINE.**

AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

**FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.**

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

**STONINGTON LINE,**
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other Line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

**FOR ALBANY AND TROY.**—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

**DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.**—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

**PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.**—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

**SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.**—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY, Sept. 13: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

The steamer MAGENTA will leave New-York for Newark at 6:30 P. M., on SUNDAY, Sept. 13.

**SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.**—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Sunday, 13th, 7 A. M. | Sunday, 13th, 3:30 P. M. |
| Monday, 14th, 2:30 P. M. | Monday, 14th, 6:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 15th, 2 P. M. | Tuesday, 15th, 7 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 16th, 2:30 P. M. | Wednesday, 16th, 7:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, 17th, 3 P. M. | Thursday, 17th, 7:30 A. M. |
| Saturday, 19th, 9:30 A. M. | Friday, 18th, 9 A. M. |

**SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITE** Stone, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood and Roslyn. The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A. M. for the above places, landing at 19th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

**REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT** for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st. at 8:15.

**FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE,** Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

**LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER** Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:30 P. M.

**ALBANY AND TROY DAY BOATS.**—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 15, the C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st., at 8 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M. Fare $2.

**YONKERS FERRY.**—STEAMBOAT FLORENCE, Capt. BELKNAP, leaves Pier No. 32 North River, between Duane and Jay sts., at 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

**FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT,** Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

**CHANGE OF HOUR—STEAMER MATTEAWAN,** for Keyport, N. J., daily, (Sundays excepted,) Barclay-st. Pier, 3 P. M.
SEPT. 14, 1868.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.**—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
Mr. BATEMAN begs to announce the
NINTH WEEK
OF HIS UNRIVALED OPERA BOUFFE,
NINTH WEEK
OF OFFENBACH'S GREAT SUCCESS,
NINTH WEEK
OF BARBE BLEUE.
NINTH WEEK
OF MLLE. IRMA,
NINTH WEEK
OF MR. AUJAC,
NINTH WEEK
OF ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.
NINTH WEEK
OF JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. BARBE BLEUE.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

**BRYANTS' MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE**
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
First time of Unsworth and Eugene's burlesque opera,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
with beautiful scenery, costumes and appointments.
The scenery painted by..................Mr. Wm. Wallack
Costumes by..................Mr. F. Flannery
Machinery and properties by..................Mr. F. Boniface
CAST OF CHARACTERS.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, a lady fond of administering poison to her particular friends..........EUGENE
GENNARO, Captain in the Black Guards, plenty of courage but no tin..........MONROE DEMPSTER
ORSINI, a cavalier fond of anybody's wine, a spinner of long yarns, friend of Gennaro..........UNSWORTH
DUKE ALPHONSE, a green-eyed lobster; the wickedest man in Venice..........NELSE SEYMOUR
GUBRETTA, secret agent of Lucrezia...W. P. GRIER
RUSTIGALLO, body guard of the Duke..R. HUGHES
PRINCESS RUMBO, on four drinks a day...E. HORN
JOHNNERO ALBANI, | Venetian | Chas. Henry,
JACKENO ROMENO, | Black and Tan | J. Hogan,
KITO BUMSANI, | Senators, | Dan Bryant.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, SITUATIONS, Events, &c.
SCENE FIRST—Grand View of Venice by Moonlight; The Plaza San Marco; The Grand Canal of Venice; The Palace of the Borgias; Grand Tableau.
SCENE SECOND—Interior of the Palace: The Discovery; The Court; The Poison; The Window; The Escape.
SCENE THIRD—The Grand Banqueting Hall in the Palace of the Borgias; The Betrayed; More Poison; 'Tis the Dutchess Lucrezia Borgia; Grand Revival; Grand Glorious Denouement.
The Felicity will eventuate at 8 o'clock with the REGULAR ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.
NEXT SENSATION, ORPHEUS AND EURIDICE.
14TH-ST. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. 14TH-ST.

**IRVING HALL.**
IRVING PLACE, CORNER EAST 15TH-ST.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GRAND MOVING DIORAMA.
LINCOLN'S FUNERAL CEREMONIES.
in all the cities through which the procession passed,
represented by
100,000 MOVING MECHANICAL FIGURES,
delineated by
REV. CHARLES B. SMYTHE.
Admission 50 cents; Children 25. Commence at 8.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe entitled BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER.
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

**THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,**
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices. Instruction also in the modern languages. Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Vilanova, and at the Conservatory.

## MUSICAL.

**BOOSEY'S SACRED MUSICAL CABINET.**—A Library of Music for Voice, Piano-forte, Cabinet Organ or Melodeon, and Organ. Price 50 cents each number:

1. Twenty-four Sacred Songs by Claribel.
2. The Messiah, for piano-forte solo.
3. The Creation, for piano-forte solo.
4. Fifty Voluntaries for cabinet organ, &c.
5. Twenty-five Sacred Works for cabinet organ, &c.
6. Wely's Offertoires for cabinet organ, &c.
7. Wely's Offertoires for organ.
8. Andre and Hesse's Voluntaries for organ or cabinet organ, &c.
9. Two hundred and fifty Chants.
10. Anthems by modern composers, (J. L. Hatton, J. Barnby and Henry Smart.)

**BOOSEY'S 50 CENT OPERAS FOR PIANO-FORTE SOLO.**—A new series in the MUSICAL CABINET, complete, with Overtures and the whole of the Music, containing from 48 to 64 pages each. Now ready,

Grand Duchess.
Don Juan.
Faust.
Lucrezia Borgia.
Der Freischutz.
Crispino e la Comare.
Il Trovatore.
Norma.
Fidelio.
Il Barbiere di Siviglia.
Sonnambula.
Un Ballo in Maschera.
La Traviata.
Martha.
Belle Helene.
L'Africaine.

Any number mailed on receipt of price. Catalogues free. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

**MME. WM. VINCENT WALLACE**
Begs respectfully to announce to her friends, pupils and the public that she has returned to the City for the season. Address Chickering & Sons and Wm. Hall & Son, Broadway.

**PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION AT PUPILS' RESIDENCE.**—A few more pupils desired by a lady, a thorough musician having many years experience as a teacher; references of the highest character. Terms reasonable. Would be willing to give instruction in an institution. Address MADAME F. S., care of Messrs. W. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.

**AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT** YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

## DANCING.

**C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,**
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. The rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of class. A class for gentlemen will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15. Send for a circular.

**DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24** WEST 4TH-ST.—Class TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

**MR. TRENOR'S CLASSES IN FASHIONABLE** Dancing will reopen at his new and magnificent ACADEMY ROOMS, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Sept. 23. Classes in Brooklyn, E. D., reopen TO-MORROW (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

**DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO.** 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1868. Circulars at the Academy.

## HOTELS.

**RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,**
PASSAIC RIVER,
Forty minutes from City Hall, via Erie Road,
NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FOR FALL AND WINTER.
MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY BOATING AND FISHING.
See diagram of rooms at No. 72 Maiden-lane, and at the hotel. ISAAC HERBERT, Proprietor.
Rutherfurd Park, N. J.

## RAILROADS.

**PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.**

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 36 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

**ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT** foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**LOST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE** subscriber has lost or mislaid two certificates of the capital stock of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company—No. 177, eleven shares, and No. 194 three shares. All persons are forbid negotiating the same, as application will be made to the Board of Directors for a duplicate certificate.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1868.

**LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 607 FOR 100 SHARES** Quicksilver Mining Company stock, in name of BIGGS & CO. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost. Signed, MARVIN BROS. & CO.

## MASONIC.

**IVANHOE LODGE, NO. 610, F. & A. M.**—Bro. JNO. WHEELER is dead, and you are hereby summoned to meet at the residence of Bro. Thomas Crotts, No. 72 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on MONDAY, 14th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.
A. A. VALENTINE, Master.
WM. CHAVE, Secretary.

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

### The Reopening to Take Place To-morrow—New Buildings Erected, and Alterations and Repairs Effected During the Summer Vacation.

The announcement in a certain evening newspaper of this City on Monday last that our public schools had all been reopened that morning, after the usual Summer vacation, was decidedly premature, as no such event took place at the time indicated. The reopening will occur, however, after about seven weeks' vacation The error of the evening paper referred to was fully equaled by the ludicrous blunder of a morning journal, which devoted nearly two of its columns very recently to the publication, as a matter of news, of a digest of the annual report of the Board of Education for the year 1867, which was presented to the public in detail nearly eight months ago. So much for the boasted enterprise of some of our contemporaries.

During the vacation a vast amount of repairs, alterations and cleansing have been effected in the various school buildings, in order to render them more capacious, healthy and comfortable for the teachers and pupils who may occupy them. This work has cost, in round figures, about $150,000, but it has been very extensive, and the result would seem to justify the heavy expenditure.

Among the most important alterations of buildings was that of Grammar School No. 28, in Fortieth-street, which was almost entirely reconstructed, at a cost of $62,000. Two large wings have been joined to the edifice, and an additional story added, while the class-rooms have been nearly all enlarged, and the entire building renovated. Grammar School No. 5, in Mott-street, has also been altered materially, the principal item being the substitution of stone for wooden stairs throughout. This change, with numerous repairs, cost about $13,000. Two wings were also constructed in connection with Grammar School No. 12, in the Seventh Ward, thus adding six new and large class-rooms to the hitherto insufficient accommodations of the building. The whitewashing, scrubbing and other cleansing of the various school premises have been accomplished at the expense of the Ward Trustees' fund, costing probably, about $15,000.

Two entirely new grammar-school buildings will be thrown open on Monday—one in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, near the Third-avenue, Twelfth Ward, and one in Fifty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Twenty-second Ward. They are both of the most approved style, and for beauty of architecture, excellence of material and completeness of finish, are unsurpassed by any others in the Metropolis. The former edifice has been in the course of erection for more than a year, and is now entirely finished and ready for occupation. It stands upon a portion of seven lots of ground, having an area of 170 feet in width, by 100 feet and 11 inches in depth. The ground floor of the building is about 100 feet square, and the house has been constructed so as to leave room on the sides for passage ways of equal width between it and adjoining dwellings that may be erected, so that means of light and ventilation may be perpetually secured. The structure is a Philadelphia brick front, with Connecticut brown-stone rusticated ashlar to the first story, and trimmings of the same material. It is 63 feet and 10 inches in total height, divided as follows: Cellar, 9 feet; first story, 9 feet 6 inches: second story, 14 feet 2 inches; third story, 14 feet 2 inches; fourth story, 17 feet, "all in the clear." The side and rear walls of the building, together with those of the yard, are of North River brick of good quality. The sills of outside cellar openings, the steps, risers, platforms, and lintels of doors, windows and other openings on the stairways, in the play-rooms, passages, &c.; the coping for side and rear walls of wings, and of the near wall of the main building, together with the facing under the front coping, are all of the best quality of blue stone. The beams of the first, second, third and fourth stories are thirteen inches wide, and those of the garret floor, roofs of all wings, and front part of main building, twelve inches wide; all the floor beams are eighteen inches from centres and the roof beams two feet; all framed so that no timber is within eight inches of any flue. All trimmer beams, having a mortice more than eight inches from either end, or carrying a header with more than two mortices, and all the headers are five inches thick; six beams, 4 inches thick on each tier, extend entirely across the building; all other beams are 3 inches thick; eight oak or Georgia pine girders, 10x12 inches, framed and notched as directed, receive the ends of floor beams. There are two rows of cross-bridging to each section of beams, bridging stuff 2x4 inches. The lintels are 4 inches thick to all openings and recesses in walls, the width suiting the thickness of the walls. The main building has five pairs of framed principal rafters, and two trusses, with tie-beams 6x12 inches; rafters, 6x12 and 9 inches; braces, 6x6 inches, and roof beams on main building 3x8 inches, placed two feet from centres. The front windows are of the Mullen pattern, and are elegant and substantial in their finish. The wooden work of the interior is tastefully grained, so as to compliment the color of the furniture, and the whole presents a bright and pleasing appearance to the eye. The system of ventilation is as complete as could be wished for, advantage having been taken of all modern improvements in that direction. The building is warmed by means of newly-patented coal stoves, which throw out a uniform degree of heat, and require to be fed only once in twenty-four hours. These stoves have cold-air chambers, of about four inches around the fire-pot, which is supplied with cold air through the walls of the building from the outside, and connected with the stove through an air duct. The inside of the chamber has a tin jacket about one inch from the outside casing which prevents the heat from radiating from the side of the stove, and causes it to be perfectly safe to those who may be about it. One of the recently-patented magazines is applied to the stove, which causes a regularity in the supply of coal which makes the heat uniform, and causes an even temperature in a room. The economy of fuel is very apparent; it burns but 30 lbs. of coal in 24 hours, and the nut size can be always used to better advantage than any other size. The outside play-grounds are very extensive, and besides these there are covered grounds for exercise, in which shelter may be found in stormy weather. The edifice is surmounted by a very handsome clock, and a belfry with a large bell, of clear, ringing tone. The clock is furnished with four dial-plates of ground glass, facing the cardinal points of the compass, and presenting the time of day very clearly even at great distances. This novel feature in the construction of school buildings would seem to be not only exceedingly useful, but highly ornamental, and will, doubtless, be generally followed hereafter. The entire cost of the grounds, building, furniture, heating apparatus, &c., was $126,453—which is considered a low figure for the excellent character of the work.

The Fifty-second-street school building resembles the one just described so closely in almost every respect, that another description would be unnecessary. The site of this building cost $24,638, and the edifice, with all its appointments, $124,488 more. It also has a bell-tower, but no clock, and is a handsome structure.

Beside the above-named buildings, there are three others in the course of construction, but they will probably not be finished until Spring. One is in the Eleventh, another in the Twentieth, and the third in the Twentieth Ward. These, with their sites, will cost when completed, $387,600, and will be among the finest specimens of school-house architecture in the City.

The evening schools will open in October, and it is expected that the attendance will be larger than at any previous session.

## CRICKET.

### The Second Advent of the English Cricketers.

In September, 1859, a selected eleven of the two leading professional elevens of England, viz.: the "All England" and the "United All England" elevens, visited Canada and the United States on a professional tour, under the auspices of the Montreal Club of Canada, who guaranteed to each man £50 sterling and his expenses from Liverpool and back, by way of compensation for their services. The visiting eleven, including representative players of the Counties of Sussex, Nottingham and Cambridge, the eleven consisting of Parr, Wisden, Lockyer Caffyn, Hayward, John Lillywhite, Carpenter, Diver, Jackson, Grundy, Cæsar and Stephenson. They began their series of contests at Montreal, Sept. 24, 1859, the result being the success of the eleven against twenty-two of Lower Canada, with eight wickets to fall. On the 3d of October they began play with twenty-two of New-York, and won in one inning with sixty-four runs to spare. On Oct. 14, they played against twenty-two of Philadelphia, and won with seven wickets to fall. On Oct. 17 they played twenty-two of Upper Canada, and won with ten wickets to fall; and on Oct. 21 they played twenty-two of New-York State, at Rochester, and won in one inning with sixty-eight runs to spare. The smallest score made against the eleven was by the twenty-two of the City of New-York, at Hoboken; and the highest score made was by the twenty-two of Philadelphia. The expenses of this trip exceeded the receipts by £100 sterling, and this deficit had to be made up by the Montreal Club.

On the 2d of September, 1868, the second party of English cricketers left England to play a series of games in New-York, Canada, Boston and Philadelphia, and their arrival to-day in the steamship *City of Baltimore* is confidently expected. The second picked eleven of all England include the wicket keeper, WILLSHER; the celebrated bowlers, TARRANT, SHAW, JAMES LILLYWHITE, GRIFFITHS, HUMPHREY and JUPP; and the noted batsmen and fielders, SMITH, BIDDULPH, POOLEY, CHARLWOOD and ROWBOTHAM—eleven players and an umpire, who will also act as substitute. The above players are representative players from the Counties of Kent, Cambridge, Nottingham, Surrey, Sussex and Yorkshire. Each man has been selected to fill a certain position in the eleven and it is said that the eleven is the strongest professional team, though not the strongest eleven, that could have been chosen.

In regard to their success in winning matches on their tour, there is but little doubt of their being victorious in every contest, though their task is not the comparatively easy one that the "eleven" of 1859 had. Previous to the advent of the former "eleven," considerable curiosity was manifested in this country to see the celebrated All England Eleven play. Then cricket, as a field sport, enjoyed a popularity it does not now by any means—one cause of this change being the fact that we now have what we did not then possess, viz.: a national game of ball; one, too, which, in the quickly-played, lively and exciting contests it yields, and in the manly attributes of pluck, courage, endurance, activity and judgment required to play it skillfully, rivals any game or sport now in vogue—cricket, according to the opinion of the large majority of our citizens, appearing, by contrast, a tedious and uninteresting game. At the time, too, when the first party of cricketers visited us, the local contests between the New-York and St. George Clubs were witnessed by between one and two thousand people, and the grand matches between Canada and the United States by twice that number. Now we see from five to six thousand spectators at our leading base-ball matches, and on the occasion of matches for the championship this number is increased three fold, while at the highest class cricket contests not a hundred spectators can be induced to attend—witness the instance of the recent grand match at Hudson City, when not fifty spectators were present, though there was no charge for admission, while over four thousand people paid fifty cents as an admission fee to witness the Atlantic and Athletic Base-ball Clubs play, recently, at Philadelphia. That a different and more favorable condition of things for the interests of cricket would have existed had our resident English cricketers observed a less exclusive and more liberal policy of action in the government of their clubs, we have not the least doubt; and that had they taken pains to Americanize criket to the extent of playing their matches in strict accordance with the rules of cricket, rather than by English custom, with its occupancy of days for a match instead of hours, we have not the least doubt that cricket would have gained much of the popularity its innate attractions make it deserving of. But instead of this being done, an English exclusiveness has marked the government of the leading organizations, while no encouragement has been afforded young players, or the least effort been made to Americanize the game, by ridding it of the tedious and annoying delays incident to it, as practiced in this locality.

#### THE ELEVEN AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS.

As our cricketing readers are anxious to learn of the peculiarities of the Eleven, who are to take part in the grand match at Hudson City, on behalf of Old England, on the 16th inst., we give below a few particulars of each player, gleaned from LILLYWHITE'S *Cricket Annual* for 1868. We first commence with WILSHER, the Captain of the eleven. EDGAR WILSHER is a Kentish man, 40 years of age. He is left-handed, and is one of the veterans of the English cricket world. His bowling is fast and ripping, round-armed, and with a twist from the leg to the off being perhaps the most difficult to play of all. He is one of the few there are who, when about to bowl, walk up to the crease and he is wonderfully straight. His batting is very good, hitting freely and well, combined at times with great steadiness. One of the United South of England Eleven and Kent Eleven. In private life he is one of the most amiable of men.

HENRY JUPH is from Surrey, is 27 years of age, and a splendid cricketer. His batting is perfect, having a very strong defence; a fine back-player, very strong on the leg-stump, plenty of hit, and a full share of that necessary requirement, confidence. He is most valuable in the out-field, one of the best long legs and long stops out; being a very sure catch, a good thrower, and will, in consequence of his activity, save many runs during an innings. He also bowls well. He is very loth to leave TOM HUMPHREY when in together, always going in first with him, and they have made some extraordinary scores before they could be parted. He is one of the United South of England eleven, and also of the Surrey eleven.

THOS. HUMPHREY, the other of the "Surrey Twins," is 29 years old, and is the shortest man of the eleven. For a "little 'un," Master TOM is a wonder; a plucky and determined player; as a bat, he has a commanding style, with a masterly defence, combined with a powerful hit—with patience and perseverance; and against the best bowling that can be given, he will exhibit a masterly display of cricket. His drives, cuts and leg-hits are remarkably well-timed. A very good change bowler and a first-class fielder. A member of the United South England Eleven, and the pet of the Surrey County Eleven.

GEORGE TARRANT is 30 years of age, and ranks the highest in the bowling department of any of the party. In fact, he is a terrific, fast, round-arm bowler, being the fastest known in England, and remarkably straight for the pace. Bats in a fine, free style, hitting tremendously all round, and makes runs at a great pace; a very good field. One of the Cambridge County Eleven, and also of All-England Eleven.

JOHN SMITH is 25 years old and rather short. He is a magnificent bat; has a strong defence, and hits brilliantly all round, being a very fast run-getter; is the finest field out at long leg. In a match played May 21, 1866, between All England and United All England Elevens, he scored sixty-three out of ninety-one in one hour and ten minutes. In striking contrast to this in All England *vs.* Twenty-two, of Holbeach, was his time in making his score of thirty-four, in which he was at the wickets five hours at least. One of the All England and Cambridge County Eleven.

JAMES LILLYWHITE is 26 years of age, and a cricketer by inheritance. He is left-handed, and a very fine round-arm bowler, medium pace. His mode of delivery is similar to that of his uncle, having an extraordinary easiness of delivery, with almost every ball dead on the wicket, and can bowl with ease the whole of the day, if required. There can be no doubt that as a bowler he is at "the top of the tree;" a "rattling" hitter—promises to make another "Griffith" in that department. Member of the United South Eleven, and of Sussex County Eleven.

GEORGE GRIFFITH is 35 years of age, and one of the best cricketers that ever traveled between wickets. You cannot misplace him. He is a left-handed bowler, and when he can "land it" on the spot, it requires great care and attention to prevent the ball from making sad havoc; has a good pace. He also "trundles" the slows well, and is a splendid short-slip; or, in fact, anywhere in the field. He is also a brilliant left-handed bat—one of the hardest hitters in existence; hard-working player; will go anywhere in the field. He is one of the United South of England Eleven, and one of the Surrey Eleven.

ALFRED SHAW is 26 years old, and a fine cricketer. He is an excellent medium-paced, round-arm bowler; very straight, a fine bat, being a hard and effective hitter, combined with a good defence; very good in the field; member of the All-England Eleven and Nottingham Eleven.

JOSEPH ROWBOTHAM is 37 years old, and is considered the equal of the best behind the wicket keeper. He is a very fine bat, having a strong defence and plenty of "hit;" a first-class wicket-keeper, and not to be excelled as a long-stop; belongs to the All-England Eleven, and forms one of the Yorkshire Eleven.

GEORGE FREEMAN is 27 years old, and promises to be the crack bowler of the day. Already he is a remarkably fine round-arm bowler, with great "work," and very straight. As a batsman, too, he has a strong defence, and a neat and correct style. Playing with All-England *vs.* "Twenty-two" of Swansea, in 1866, he bowled eighteen successive maiden overs. But his greatest bowling feat was against twenty-two of Redcar, July 19, 1866, bowling seven wickets in nine successive balls, and getting fifteen wickets for nineteen runs. Is a member of the All-England Eleven, and the Yorkshire County Eleven.

HENRY R. CHARLWOOD is the colt of the party, being but 21 years of age. He has a very good defence; he is also a fine hitter, cuts brilliantly and drives well to the off; is an excellent field at long-leg and cover-point; is a member of the United South England Eleven, and also one of the Sussex Eleven.

EDWARD POOLEY is 25 years of age, and is the wicket-keeper of the Eleven. He is a first-class cricketer all over; a magnificent wicket-keeper, being remarkably quick at that point. A very quick run-getter, hitting brilliantly all around. Good anywhere in the field, and an excellent change-bowler. Belongs to the United South England Eleven and to the Surrey Eleven.

The visiting party are expected to arrive in this City on Monday. Aug. 14, or Tuesday, and on Thursday, at 11 A. M., they will commence play on the St. George Cricket Grounds, at Hudson City, with twenty-two of All United States, the players being chosen from New-York, Newark, Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. Wickets will be pitched at 11 A. M. and stumps drawn at 5 P. M. each day.

### The Brooklyn Churches.

The Summer is ended and the laborers return to the field of action to bind up the sheaves of the harvest. To-day nearly all the churches in Brooklyn resume their public services. During the recess calls have reached several of the ministers, and many members of churches have taken advantage of the vacation, and changed their place of worship. One minister, Rev. MASON GALLAGHER, Episcopalian, has left for Patterson, N. J. whither he has gone to be rector of St. Paul's Church, and to sow seeds of anti-ritualism in New-Jersey. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT having preached to the Chicagoans during the heated term, they gave him a call to $5,000 a year and his removal expenses, and he has the matter under serious consideration. Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D., resumes his pastoral duties in the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church to-day, greatly invigorated by his ramblings during the Summer. Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, of South Ninth-street, E. D., resumed his ministrations last Sunday, with greatly improved health, and his voice decidedly stronger. Rev. W. W. HICKS, who started his pastorate with the Lee-avenue Reformed Church a year ago, young, vigorous and full of promise, has been ordered aside by his physicians, and he retired last Sunday evening, preaching an affecting and eloquent farewell discourse. Mr. HICKS will now devote himself to literary pursuits and work of a character not likely to prey upon his lungs. Meantime, Rev. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., formerly of the North Presbyterian Church, New-York, has been selected as the stated supply. This is an excellent choice, as there are few more apt and effective pulpit divines in this community. There is a story told of Dr. HATFIELD's early ministry in connection with the Seventh Presbyterian Church, New-York, which goes to illustrate the success with which he labored on the east side of the City. At one time, during a revival, when Dr. HATFIELD was drawing great congregations to hear him preach, and somewhat depleting the audience of Rev. Dr. JOHN KREBS, in Rutgers-street Church, it is related that Dr. KREBS undertook to preach to his congregation on the folly of going from home for the Gospel, and took for his text the words, "What went ye out to the wilderness to see? A reed shaken with the wind?" The message soon found its way to the Seventh Church, and a response was made by DR. HATFIELD in a sermon from the text: "Go tell John the things which ye have seen and heard." The sermon was eloquent, and the joke on JOHN was good. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER is yet at Peekskill, cultivating his usual hay fever. Meanwhile the church has been painted throughout, is being freshly carpeted, and replenished generally, so that when it comes to be reopened its pew-holders will hardly know the place. Rev. WALTER W. HAMMOND, the young minister of the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, who was duly ordained and installed on Thursday evening last, begins his work in his new and interesting field to-day. The work of building the new churches for Rev. Dr. PORTER and Rev. Dr. DURYEA progresses admirably. Dr. PORTER's is in Bedford-avenue, E. D., and Dr. DURYEA's is in Classon-avenue, W. D. The spire of St. John's M. E. Church on Bedford-avenue is approaching completion, a large portion of the scaffolding having been removed yesterday. When finished the spire will greatly enhance the aspect of the new church edifice, which, throughout, is regarded as the finest Methodist Church in America. Rev. Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, Conn., will preach for his son in the South Ninth-street Church this evening.

### A Patent Rescue Coffin—A Burial and Resurrection.

As a general thing, when a man is buried there is supposed to be an end of him, or at least of his mortal remains, and he is not expected to trouble his friends any more; but a gentleman of the name of FRANZ VESTER, considering this to be a very narrow view to take of the matter, has invented what he calls "a patent rescue coffin," whereby any individual who may have been thrust beneath the mould before life is extinct, may give warning of his existence and demand to be unearthed and restored once more to the bosom of his family and friends.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. VESTER gave an exhibition of his invention at Jones' Wood, in the presence of about five hundred persons. The grave, which had been already prepared, was six feet deep. At a few minutes after 4 o'clock the coffin was brought out, and into it Mr. VESTER stepped, with more alacrity than could be expected of a man about to submit to so grave an experiment. Being comfortably settled in his coffin, and a wreath of flowers having been placed around his head by a young lady, the coffin lid was screwed down, the rescue apparatus properly adjusted, and the whole lowered into the grave. The earth was then shoveled in by half a dozen stout laborers, a requiem was performed by the band, and Mr. VESTER was left to his repose.

Previous to the commencement of the experiment, a friend of Mr. VESTER's explained to the spectators the *modus operandi* of the apparatus, which may be briefly described as follows: The coffin is of the ordinary shape, but rather more roomy than usual. The lid has a sliding panel, and over this, after the coffin has been placed in the grave, is lowered a wooden tube or shaft, which fits in the aperture caused by the sliding back of the panel. This tube extends to the surface of the ground, and over its top is placed a small wooden monument, to which air and light are admitted by proper apertures. Within the monument are a gong and a speaking tube. Should the occupant of the coffin become reanimated, he can call assistance by pulling the string attached to the gong, and on the arrival of any one at the grave he can communicate with them by means of the speaking tube. The apparatus is intended for temporary use only. After all chance of reanimation has ceased, it can be removed, the sliding panel of the coffin put back, and the grave restored to its ordinary appearance.

Yesterday Mr. VESTER remained in his coffin about one hour and a quarter, and, on those present to witness the experiment calling for his reappearance, the monument was removed and Mr. VESTER, elevating himself through the tube, stepped forth. He did not appear to be at all decomposed or discomposed by his sojourn under ground. A medical gentleman present examined his pulse, and found it it to be but a few beats above the normal standard.

Whether Mr. VESTER's invention becomes popular or not, it may certainly be said of it that it is simple and ingenious, and perfectly answers the purpose for which it is intended.

### National Guard News and Gossip.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, S. N. Y., have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending Sept. 5: Eighth Brigade, Major John H. Bagley, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General, Sept. 7. Nineteenth Regiment Infantry, First Lieut. R. M. Hines, Sept. 4. Eighty-sixth Regiment, N. G., Adjutant S. T. Hopkins, Sept. 4.

Adjt.-Gen. S. E. Marvin announces in General Orders No. 22, that Edward L. Molineux having been appointed to the office of Major-General of the Second Division National Guard of the State of New-York, in the place of Major-Gen. Harmanus B. Duryea, resigned, he will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Gen. Molineux served gallantly during the war, and achieved a glorious record.

Lieut.-Col. KNOX MCAFEE publishes an order to-day in our advertising columns, in which he announces that the excursion battalion of the Twelfth Regiment will assemble, in fatigue uniform, for instruction and drill, at the regimental armory, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. The command will also assemble at the State Arsenal on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, with knapsacks, and overcoats rolled thereon, for drill and instruction. The Lieutenant-Colonel also announces that members intending to join the excursion battalion on their visit to Poughkeepsie must report for enrollment, knapsacks, and further information, to-morrow evening. This excursion will start by the steamboat *Hero* on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, and the battalion will return from Poughkeepsie the following evening. The excursion battalion will be received at Poughkeepsie by the Twenty-first National Guard, and after a joint parade through the principal streets of the town, the Champion Company (E, of the Twelfth) will give an exhibition drill on the grounds adjoining Eastman's College. An invitation promenade concert will be given in the evening at Pine Hall, at the close of which the visitors will be escorted to their boat. With such a programme, the occasion cannot fail to afford considerable pleasure to the participants.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment will assemble at the State Arsenal, Seventh-avenue, and Thirty-fifth-street, in full fatigue, white gloves, knapsacks, (overcoats rolled,) on Tuesday evening, Oct. 6, for drill and inspection. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock precisely. As this drill is preparatory to the annual inspection and muster, the Commandant expects every officer and member of the regiment to be present. Col. Francis W. Leggett announces that drills by wing will be held at the armory as follows: Right wing, (Companies C, G, K, E,) Tuesday evening, 22d inst. Left wing, (Companies A, H, D, B,) Thursday evening, 24th inst. The commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff officers of the regiment will assemble at the armory, in full fatigue, on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., for theoretical and practical instruction. The following appointments are also announced: Christopher M. Bell, surgeon; Henry L. Pierson, Jr., Quartermaster; Henry M. Porter, Commissary of Subsistence; Color-Sergt. John F. Knubel, to be Sergeant-Major; Private Charles E. Griffith, B Company, to be Quartermaster-Sergeant; Sergt. William A. Bayard, H Company, to be Commissary-Sergeant; Hospital Steward Jasper Pryer, reappointed; Drum-Major Andrew Mulhern, reappointed; Corp. Herbert Hazard, G Company, Sergeant Standard-Bearer; Corp. Melvin J. Bailey, E Company, Color-Sergeant; Sergt. William H. Cary, G Company, Right General Guide; Sergt. Fred. H. Drew, D Company, Left General Guide.

In Company F, of the Seventh Regiment, at an election held on Tuesday evening last, Corporal Henry B. Turner was chosen a sergeant, vice C. C. Gardiner, resigned, and Private Samuel J. Chambers was elected a corporal.

In Company F, of the Seventy-first Regiment, at an election held on Monday evening last, Corporal Edwin L. Walworth was promoted sergeant, to fill a vacancy, and Private William H. Taylor was made a corporal.

Second Lieutenant P. H. Armoore, of the howitzer battery in the Eleventh Brigade, has tendered his resignation. The battery has recently decided to adopt a new uniform, to consist of a gray jacket trimmed with red; gray fatigue cap, also trimmed with red; and gray pants, with red stripe.

*On dit*, that Col. George B. Post, commanding the Twenty-second Regiment, will resign in a short time. Col. Post has been connected with the Twenty-second since its organization, he having commanded Company C when the regiment first mustered into the State service in September, 1861. Adjutant Ward also intends resigning. Both gentlemen find their business interfering with military duty.

The First Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Wm. G. Ward, and consisting of the Second, Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments, will be inspected on Oct. 13, in Tompkins-square. The regiments are to be in full uniform and heavy marching order. Line will be formed on the east side of the square at 9:30 A. M. Commandants of companies will send one copy of their respective muster rolls to Brigade Inspector Gilon for revision and correction before making out the others. All must be sent in one week before inspection. The several armories, regimental and company books and records will be inspected by Major Gilon as follows: The Second Infantry, on Tuesday, Oct. 6; the Twelfth Infantry, on Wednesday, Oct. 7; the Seventy-first Infantry, on Thursday, Oct. 8. All beginning at 7 P. M.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

"DISGUSTED WITH AMERICA."—JAMES MUSGROVE, a native of Ireland, aged 11 years, and only three months in this country, absconded, a few days ago, from his parents' residence in Charlestown, Mass., having stolen $60 in cash. He came to New-York and engaged passage to Queenstown on board the steamer *City of London* for $17, and spent the remainder of his money in purchasing an outfit for his proposed return to Ireland. In obedience to a telegram from the elder MUSGROVE, Detective COYLE yesterday arrested the boy and took him to Police Headquarters, where he stated that he was disgusted with America, and as he was quite ill, he had determined to go back to his native land, and reside with an uncle, some twenty miles from Limerick. The boy will be detained until his father arrives to take charge of him.

SUN-STROKE CASES.—ALFRED KEAGEL, aged 44, residing in Bushwick, L. I., and employed in the lumber yard at the foot of East Twenty-fourth-street, was overcome by the heat yesterday, and died soon after arriving at Bellevue Hospital.... THOMAS REILLY, aged 28, was prostrated by the heat at the corner of First-avenue and Fourteenth-street, and removed to Bellevue Hospital....ANN COBURN, aged 21, was prostrated on the corner of Horatio-street and Eighth-avenue and taken home to No. 127 West Thirty-first-street....THOS. KING, aged 35, was found in a helpless condition and sent to Bellevue Hospital....LEWIS CAMPBELL, of No. 46 Thomas-street, was seized with illness and sent home.....CATHARINE BARRON, aged 60, of No. 28 Catharine-street, was found ill in the street and sent to Bellevue Hospital

BRIEF ITEMS.—On Friday night a colored woman, who refused to give her name, residence or age, was arrested by the Fifteenth Ward Police, and soon after being locked up in the Mercer-street Police Station it was ascertained that she had taken laudanum; so she was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... JOHN FISHER, of No. 196 Duane-street, porter at No. 86 Warren-street, fell from the first floor to the cellar through the hatchway, and sustained such severe injuries that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... MARGARET BASSFORD, of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue, aged 35, stumbled on the railroad track at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue and cut her head severely ....ZEPHA CONKLIN, aged 64, of No. 50 Barrow-street, fell into an excavation on the corner of Broadway and Nineteenth-street, and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. ..ANNIE DUFFY, aged 22, and a native of Ireland, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning at No. 133 Crosby-street. She had been ill the previous night....HENRY B. ERNST, of No. 15 Hubert-street, messenger for the Ninth National Bank, aged 60, died suddenly yesterday forenoon of heart disease. Coroner FLYNN held the inquest....M. BUFFIA, aged 51, of Massachusetts, was knocked down by a car of the Belt Line, in Avenue D, and was severely injured. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.—Officer DARKE, of the Broadway Squad, arrested a man named WILLIAM KELLY, yesterday afternoon, at the Loew Bridge, on a charge of loitering near that structure for the purpose of intercepting strangers and inveigling them into certain neighboring mock jewelry stores, where they were soon swindled. When arranged before Inspector WALLING the prisoner was locked up for further examination before a Magistrate.

A DOUBLE CATASTROPHE.—ARMAND DERRIGER, a native of France, aged 30, fell dead yesterday while moving some luggage at his residence, No. 68 Third-avenue. His remains were conveyed to the Mercer-street Police Station and subsequently to the Morgue for inquest. A man named DONOHUE drove the wagon, and by a sudden jolt was thrown from his seat and had two ribs broken. He was taken to his home at No. 209 Mercer-street.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

DISPOSITION OF CRIMINALS.—In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Judge TROY made the following disposition of prisoners who had been remanded for sentence: PAT. STANLEY, who pleaded guilty to grand larceny, was sent to the House of Refuge; PATRICK WALSH, for grand larceny, to the State Prison for three years; CHAS. HINES and HENRY BAERS, for grand larceny, to the Penitentiary for one year each; HARRY WALSH, for petit larceny, to the Penitentiary for six months; A. J. HARPER, for burglary in the third degree, State Prison for three years; THOMAS FEELEY, for an attempt to commit burglary, Penitentiary for three months; GRACE TIVYFORD, for grand larceny, to the Penitentiary for one year, and ANN CAHILL, for grand larceny, one year in the Penitentiary.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. CHARLES SHAVER, employed in the packing-house of FINKLE & Co., corner of Fifth and South First streets, E. D., yesterday met with a serious accident, but will probably escape with his life. Mr. SHAVER, while endeavoring to save himself from falling off a tilting chair, pushed his right hand through a pane of glass, and in drawing it back all the large arteries of the wrist were severed. In that condition the unfortunate man walked to the dispensary in Fourth-street, where he received prompt surgical attendance, but the loss of blood was so great that it was found necessary to keep Mr. SHANER at the dispensary during the day and night. He has a family at No. 20 Mangin-street, New-York.

THE YOUNG BURGLARS.—MORGAN STEPHENSON and JAMES THOMAS, the two youthful burglars who broke into the grocery store of Mr. C. H. DOBBIN, in Fifth-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, were brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, and after undergoing examination they were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. The gold robbery matter, being purely a New-York case, of course did not come up for consideration against STEPHENSON yesterday.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—WILLIAM CLARK, a wealthy stove merchant in Broadway, E. D., was yesterday held by Justice VOORHIES, to answer a charge of receiving stolen goods, preferred by EDWARD CHAPPELL, Superintendant of the Brooklyn Ferry Company. A quantity of iron, said to have been stolen from the Company, was found in the store of Mr. CLARK.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner SMITH yesterday held an inquest in the case of a child named MARY OTT, who died from the effects of falling out of the third story window of its parents' residence, No. 309 South Third-street, Eastern District. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—While returning from an alarm of fire last evening, the members of Engine Companies Nos. 4 and 7 engaged in a free fight in Fifth-street, Eastern District, but the belligerents were promply overcome by the Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct, who arrested two of them for disorderly conduct.

## NEW-JERSEY.

A MAN KILLED.—Late last night the body of a gentleman was found near the railway track, close to the Bergen Tunnel. He was about 35 years old, and had on a black coat and light pantaloons. In his vest pockets was found a gold watch, and his general appearance showed that he had been a person in a respectable sphere of life. He was run over by a train about 9 P. M. and instantly killed. No clue has as yet been obtained as to his name, residence or business.

BURGLARY.—The house No. 64 River-street, Hoboken, was burglariously entered last evening by some men who stole therefrom goods to the value of $50. They effected an entrance by placing a ladder, which they had stolen from No. 86 River-street, against the house No. 64, and thus got into the room of Mr. MEYER, on the third story, from which they stole $8 in money and a watch and chain. They have not been arrested.

CHILD DROWNED.—A child, son of PATRICK FLANERY, Bergen City, was drowned last evening in a cistern, near the residence of his father, in West Side-avenue. The child was only three years old, and had been missing but a short time when its body was recovered in the cistern. Coroner WARREN gave a burial permit.

ROBBERY.—MICHAEL BURKE and CHAUNCEY HOYT were arrested by the Jersey City Police force, last evening, on a charge of having stolen two shoulders and a bow line from Canal-boat No. 1,599, at foot of Essex-street, the property of THOS. FOLAN. They are still in custody.

ACCIDENT.—The props which supported a beer vat in a Newark brewery gave way yesterday, and caused damage to the amount of $1,000. No person was injured.

POLITICAL.—A grand Republican meeting will be held at Orange on Tuesday next. A parade of Grant and Colfax Legions will also take place.

REAL ESTATE.—Eight acres of land, adjoining the Passaic River, were recently sold for $15,000.

## LAW REPORTS.

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

REALTY—ADVERSE POSSESSION—LIMITATION—COLOR OF TITLE DEFINED.

*Thomas M. League* vs. *Daniel D. Atchison et al.*—In error to the District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. Mr. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court. The only question involved in this case arises on the construction to be given to the fifteenth section of the Statute of Limitations of the State of Texas. It is somewhat peculiar in its terms, and is well suited to the policy of a new State desirous to encourage emigration, and the settlements of its vacant lands. For this purpose the usual limitation of twenty years, which alone would protect one who had entered without title, was held insufficient. Hence the Legislature of Texas reduced the term to ten years. This term was also reduced to five years, when the disseizor entered with a claim of title under a recorded deed, and had paid the taxes and cultivated the land for that length of time. The limitation of three years, now under consideration, was intended to protect settlers under junior grants emanating from the State of Texas against older titles under the former Mexican sovereignty, as well as a fraudulent issue of head-right certificates or land scrip under the Republic. This policy is clearly exhibited in this peculiar term and provisions of this section. On the trial it appeared that both parties claimed title under the Directors of the Galveston City Company, from whom the title was deraigned to one Hasbrook. The plaintiff claimed to be the owner of Hasbrook's title through a deed from him to one Curtis. The defendant denied the validity of this deed to Curtis, alleging it to be a forgery, and claimed under a levy and sale of the property under a judgment against Hasbrook posterior to the alleged sale of Hasbrook to Curtis. The validity of this deed was one of the issues to be tried, with which we have no concern at present. The defendants pleaded the statute of three years. On this point the plaintiff's counsel requested the Court to instruct the jury as follows: "Second. That, if the jury, under the instructions of the Court, find a conveyance from Hasbrook and wife to Curtis to be valid, then the Sheriff had no authority to make the levy, under the execution against Hasbrook, on the plot in question, or to make the deed to Atchison, and there is no such transfer of title from Hasbrook to Atchison as will sustain the plea of limitation." In refusing this instruction, we are of the opinion that the Court erred. There was no dispute that the defendant purchased with full notice of the previous deed to Curtis. The only question was, whether this deed from the Sheriff gave him such a title or color of title as is required by the statute. Much unnecessary labor and learning has been expended by counsel as to the construction of similar statutes in other States, and as to whether the possession of defendant was adverse or not. This section of the statute is its own interpreter. It was not made to protect mere adverse possession; it carefully defines the construction of the words used. By the term title, as used in this section, is meant "a regular chain of transfer from, or under the sovereignty of the soil, and color of title is constituted by a consecutive chain of such transfer down to him, or her, or them, in possession, without being regular, as if one or more of the memorials or instruments be not registered, or not duly registered, or be only in writing, or such like defect," &c., &c. Now, this case shows no such "chain of title or transfer from the sovereignty," as to constitute title or color of title. As defined by the act, a link in the chain is absent, which is necessary to make the whole one chain. It is not merely a defect or flaw in some link in the chain, which may make it weak at that point, but there is no chain at all. A sale of the Sheriff on a judgment against "A" confers neither title nor color of title to the property of "B." In Thompson *vs.* Cragg, (24 Texas, 596,) the Court say: "Nor can there be color of title where there is a complete hiatus in the chain. Color of titles differs from titles only in externals. The substance of both is the same, were this not so. If color of title were something intrinsically and substantially less or weaker than title, then the wisdom of the Legislature could not be vindicated," &c. (See also Wright *vs.* Daily, 26 Texas, 730; Berry *vs.* Donley, ibid., 737; Harris *vs.* Hardeman, 27 Texas, 248.) This construction of the statute as thus settled by the Courts of Texas is conclusive, even if we doubted its correctness, which we do not. The judgment of the Court below is reversed, and a *venire de novo* awarded.

### UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—

*Before Commissioner Osborn.*

THE BEVERLY CLARKE CASE.

The case of the United States *vs.* Beverly Clarke, recently a clerk in the Post Office Department at Washington, for alleged fraud upon the Government, was called yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment.

Counsel for the accused moved for his discharge upon two grounds, viz.: That the indictment found by the Grand Jury of the Michigan District, (upon which the arrest was made,) was defective, and also, (allowing that such defect did not exist,) the prisoner was, by the sixth article of the Constitution, entitled to a speedy trial in the district where the offence was committed, which was Michigan, according to the indictment, and not New-York.

Mr. Phelps, on behalf of the Government, opposed the motion, and the Commissioner reserved his decision, which he promised to render on Tuesday next.

MUTINY AT SEA.

*United States* vs. *Daniel Murphy.*—Defendant is charged with having, on the 4th inst., while acting as a seaman on the steamer *Guiding Star*, on her late passage from Aspinwall to this port, resisted the captain and first mate in the discharge of their duties, and assaulted them by drawing a knife on them. He was held for examination on Tuesday next.

### SURROGATE'S COURT.

*Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.*

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills were admitted to probate, viz.: Of Catharine W. Shepherd, Margaret Leemon, Augusta M. Selden, Wm. B. Brown, Townsend Carpenter, Wm. Coakley, Sarah Ann Heath, Samuel Brand, Morris J. Raphall, Garret H. Striker, Jane E. Key, Wm. Wright, Ann Bushnell, Henry Applehoff, Caroline Crosby, Ellen Monahan, Ira V. Germain, Solomon Banta, Gurdon S. Coit.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named, deceased, viz.: Bridget Morris, Margaret Murphy, Jusuna Wolfert, Thos. B. Whitlock, Wilhelmina Bayer, Daniel Gribbon, Jonathan A. Ireland, Florence Watson, Henry Schwarberg, Margaret J. Drabell, John F. Drabell, Stephen E. Buwoll, Michael Berkany, Michael Coyle, Chas. Gilbert, Morrison Stocking, Ferdinand E. Thoring, Ceciliia Prail, Esther Rosenthal, Ernest Blumberg, Henry Seligmann, Stanislaus Ricard, James Wallace.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Ellen Houlahan, guardian of Mary Morris; Adam Kropt of August P. Bayer; Thomas Lanigan of Mary, Sarah A. and Bridget Haggerty; Catharine Schwarberg of Mary Jane, William, Louisa, Catharine and George Schwarberg; Samuel Sloane, of Margaret E., William S., Elizabeth L. and Samuel Sloane, and Angelica C. Wyckoff; Cornelia Burke, of Ann Eliza Burke; Patrick Murnan, of Edward, Margaret and Delia Berkary; Catharine L. Dunshee, of Harriet M. Dunshee; James E. Hadnut, of Mary Jane McGorlton; Christian Mader, of Christina Mader; Johanna Ricard, of John A. Ricard; Patrick Haggerty, of Elizabeth Donnelly; Alice Gormley, of Louisa McGorlton; Joseph F. Ellery, of James, Joseph F. and Epes Ellery.

### DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 12.

*By Judge Jones.*

Kate Meseretz *vs.* Judah De Lara; the complaint does not show special damage. (*Vide* Berch *vs.* Reiney, 2 Hill Rep., p. 310.) Order refused.

In the matter of the application for a Trustee under the Walker Trust; motion denied. See memorandum with the Special Term Clerk.

Doaye *vs.* Clyde; the case as presented is correct with the exception that copies of the exhibits are not annexed. As this is the case to be filed, it is necessary that it should be complete.

Joseph Schater *vs.* Henry Gleb; motion granted with $10 costs.

Hirst *vs.* De Comeau; the counsel will have to attend before me on the settlement of this case. I am unable to tell from red and blue lines, and red and blue ink writing, and the pencil marks, what they have agreed on.

Caldwell *vs.* Bass et al.; judgment for the plaintiff.

Cornell *vs.* Boardman; motion granted and cause referred.

Curtis *vs.* Fiedler; motion granted and cause referred.

Goldsmith *vs.* Gumpel; motion granted.

Pettigrew *vs.* Pettigrew; referred back to referee for further proof.

Gregory *vs.* Gregory; motion denied.

### COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

*Before Justice Dowling.*

Yesterday the calendar fully maintained its average, and presented thirty-two cases of petit larceny, fifteen of assault and battery, two of disorderly houses, one of cruelty to animals, and one of carrying burglars' tools. The Magistrate, working with a little less than his accustomed vigor, managed to dispose of these fifty-one cases in a session of less than three hours.

A MULTITUDE OF SINS.

Elizabeth, quite young, very pretty, and decidedly voluble, came to the bar with a handsome infant in her arms. She was charged with petit larceny, and no less than three Third-avenue shop-keepers rose up in judgment against her. All had been despoiled of small remnants of velvet by the shop-lifting process, and all recognized the prisoner as the guilty party. Elizabeth strongly asseverated her innocence, and labored to convince the Justice that she was the victim of circumstances. That official thought that circumstances would not be likely to prove so perverse in so many instances, and, finding her guilty, sentenced her to an imprisonment of two months on each complaint. Elizabeth received her doom without a sign of emotion, and did not even glance upon her babe that slumbered peacefully as she carried it from the glad sunshine into the crime-burdened shadows of the Tombs.

SOMEWHAT SUSPICIOUS.

At 12 o'clock, Monday night, Officer Campbell, of the Fourteenth Precinct, while going on post, encountered James Burns and friends in Spring-street, occupying the entire side-walk. He requested them to vacate and words ensued between him and Burns. An hour later Campbell being on post in the Bowery Burns again made his appearance, and, as the officer testified, acted in a rather suspicious manner. "Come, now," said the Magistrate impatiently, "what did he do that was suspicious?" "Well, your honor, he made a lunge at me with this," and the officer displayed a butcher's knife of the largest pattern and keenest edge. The Justice agreed with the Policeman as to the suspicious character of this incident, and for having such an implement in his custody Burns received six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, with a notification that if the law permitted he would receive credentials for a much longer residence.

CONVINCED BY REFLECTION.

The TIMES has already chronicled the exploits of Henry Miller, who made a raid upon a boarding house, carrying off apparel enough to establish an old-clothes shop of moderate capital. Some of the articles were found in his possession, and pawn tickets for others nestled in his pockets; but Henry, when before the Police Court, denied his guilt with exceeding earnestness. Yesterday he had changed his mind, and saved the Court much trouble and himself some months of prison life, by answering guilty to each of the five complaints standing against his name. He obtained tickets for eleven months sojourn in the Penitentiary.

BEATING DOWN PRICES.

Edward Brown, being charged with an assault on Eugene P. Mahony, pleaded guilty. In explanation of the case it was stated that Mahoney, being a carpenter, was employed by Brown to make some repairs to his house in Bayard-street, and that, while showing the work to be done, Brown fell upon his employe and beat him with a club. No provocation, it was stated, had been given, and there had been no difference between the men except as to the price to be paid for the work. Brown was fined $50 and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

CRUELTY.

Zachary Taylor was charged with "willfully and maliciously violating the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals," in driving a horse with a large running sore on the back. Zachary was fined $10.

## POLICE COURTS.

### THE TOMBS—MOORE, ALDERMAN.

FULLY COMMITTED.

Mention was made in yesterday's TIMES that on the 1st of August last a dwarf named AMEDE FISCO gained admission with false keys to the room of DION VASSELL, No. 24 Sullivan-street, and stole a watch and chain, valued at $200. Being arrested by Detective STRAUSS, of the Central Office, he admitted his guilt, and implicated a young Pole named [illegible] alias Golman, as having received the pawn-ticket for the plunder, with guilty knowledge, and he also was arrested. Both men were yesterday arraigned before the acting Magistrate, and fully committed for trial. Both are jewelers.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

JOHN SWEENEY, of No. 35 Mulberry-street, caused the arrest of JOHN BARRETT, an ash-cart driver, by Officer HANDY, of the Sixth Ward, on a charge of having recklessly driven over his daughter MARY, aged 3 years, at the corner of Park and Mulberry streets, when she sustained severe injuries. The prisoner was held for trial.

### ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

ANNA KUBLE, of No. 200 East Thirty-fifth-street, made a complaint stating that on the 3d of August one AUGUST SCHUSTER called on her with reference to hiring her some rooms, and became cognizant of the fact that she had some fancy goods for sale. Subsequently he returned with information that he had obtained a customer for the goods, and she delivered him articles valued at $198, which he contracted to sell and return her the proceeds. As he failed to make any return of his proceedings, she caused him to be arrested on a charge of larceny by trick and device. He was held for examination.

### JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BY A HUSBAND.

JOSEPH THORN was arraigned upon a charge that he had seized his wife CHARLOTTE by the hair and dragged her across the floor, and had also kicked her in the abdomen. A medical certificate was produced showing that the woman, who is *enciente*, is in a dangerous condition, owing to the kick, and that it will be some days before it can be determined whether her life can be saved. The husband was locked up to await the result.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 12—11:15 A. M.

To-day being a holiday, the Stock Exchange is not open for business. At Frankfort, bonds opened at 75⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 12—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady, with an estimated day's sale of 10,000 bales. Quotations unaltered.

BREADSTUFFS and PROVISIONS are quiet and unchanged.

Common RESIN 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

TALLOW steady.

PETROLEUM quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 12—2 P. M.

COTTON—Prices of American descriptions are down a fraction, and the market still tends downward. The following are the closing figures:

Middling Uplands..............................10¼d.

Middling Orleans..............................10½d.

The sales have been 10,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; Beef steady; Lard quiet; Bacon has advanced 1s., and is now quoted at 58s. for Cumberland Cut

NAVAL STORES are firm.

Other articles unchanged.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Napoleon III | Aug. 29 | Brest | New-York |
| City of Baltimore | Sept. 2 | Liverpool | New-York |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allemannia | Sept. 15 | New-York | Hamburg |
| Scotia | Sept. 16 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Colorado | Sept. 16 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Tarifa | Sept. 17 | New-York | Liverpool |
| America | Sept. 17 | New-York | Bremen |
| City of Baltimore | Sept. 19 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Celia | Sept. 19 | New-York | London |
| Caledonia | Sept. 19 | New-York | Glasgow |
| Napoleon III | Sept. 19 | New-York | Havre |

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ocean Queen | Sept. 16 | New-York | Aspinwall |
| Missouri | Sept. 17 | New-York | Havana |
| Borussia | Sept. 19 | New-York | Havana |
| Guiding Star | Sept. 19 | New-York | Aspinwall |

### Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

### Departure of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mails close at | 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M. |
| Western Mails | 5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3 P. M |
| New-York Central Railroad | 5 P. M. |
| North Mails | 5 A. M. and 4 P. M. |
| North Mail, Way | 5 A. M. and 2 P M. |
| South Mail at | 5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. |
| On Sundays all mails close at | 1:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 12—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. George McHenry, E. Drewy, E. G Van Hoorebeke, Leon Jno. Vincent, F. Weber and son, Jos. M. Duneker, wife and 2 children, Robert S. Clayton and wife, Miss Julia Potts, Rev. Mr. Pitcher, Rev. W. Norde, Mr. Bearson, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Goudge, Julia Newalow, Richard Kelly, A. B. Malcolmson, Jr., Miss Kate Malcolmson, H. S. Smith, Wm. Scott, S. Wolfsheimer, Thomas Hanes, H. Randall, Mrs. A. Hergiman and boy, Capt. Thompson and wife, Dudley Hoyt, A. Huggan.

*In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah*—Miss Norwood, Mrs. A. A. Knight, Capt. J. M. Hoag, U. S. A.; Mrs. J. M. Hoag, T. Nugent, D. Bailey, Master Bailey, W. C. Boyd, Miss Ethel, S. Levi, H. Smith, M. Marberg, Mr. and Mrs. J. McMahon, D. M. Blue, W. H. Edwards, E. C. White, James M. Barnard, Jr., James Whittletree, A. Strasser, J. L. Cobbs, Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Bryant, Robert J. Bailey, E. Dickinson, Mrs. and Mr. J. Smith, W. H. Wright, J. Itager, C. Lyons, M. Conklin, R. Hatson, Wm. Geary, Charles Geary, Miss S. J. Whitney, C. Baird, E. M. L'Engle, G. W. Dudley, Miss A. L. Eno, M. Robinson, N. Nisbaum, D. Shehan, M. Nisbaum.

SEPT. 12—*In steamship France, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Worden, W. A. Worden, Rev. Mr. Pettingill, Master Pettingill, J. M. Young, Rev. M. Magill, Mrs. M. Magill, Rev. M. Meigs, Capt. Lee, J. W. Pickford, James S. Taylor, J. S. Fitch, Mrs. J. S. Fitch, L. A. Journoud, Mrs. L. A. Journoud, Mr. Lees, Miss Lees, and 118 in the steerage.

SEPT. 12—*In steamship Columbia, for Glasgow*—H. W. Hall, Robert Hall, Ellen H. Hall, Mary L. Hall, Alice Hall, Hugh Kennedy, Wm. Steinbrick, Ralph Watts, Richard Spratt, Mrs. Pholeur, Mrs. Wilson, Jane Evans, Patrick Carroll, Mrs. Carroll, Alex. Scott, Mrs. McConnochue, Mary McConnochue, Mrs. McSheane, Alex. Herriott and Mrs. Herriott, William Smith and Mrs. Smith, William Gray and Mrs. Gray, John Booth and Mrs. Booth, Mr. Tosh, Adam White, Christian McFarrell, Modey Robinson.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Guiding Star, from Aspinwall*—W. K. Black, Mrs. W. J. Jones and child, Benj. Cole, James Gallagher, Miss Anna Miller, J. H. Eakins, J. H. Forster, J. B. Waltes, Jno. N. George and family, B. L. Bartlett, Miss Lydia Willis, F. S. Ostheim, R. M. Lutterton, L. S. Mead and family, D. L. Watson and family, A. A. West and wife, Wm. Anderson, Eben Brown, Peter Steele, G. C. Wigham, E. J. Patterson, B. Warner, H. Lewis, Mrs. E. B. Taylor and child, A. R. Koch, A. Wanderlich, Jas. Fullerton, Capt. G. V. Cassidy, N. Pratt and wife, L. Marn, A. J. Clough, F. Parker, Rev. A. Folsom and family, John Wilkie, Miss C. Gilbert, Thomas Heming, C. E. Pearson, A. Litchfield, E. D. Morrison, Mrs. Ann Youngs, John Rich, Samuel Rich, M. Cohn, Mrs. A. H. Grenzebach and family, Dr. F. Williams, Miss Sophia Kutz, Mrs. Schissler and 3 children, G. M. Kutz, D. E. Appleton, Wm. F. S. Flanders, Mrs. E. Nichols, Mrs. E. D. Baker, Thomas G. Wilson, Mrs. C. L. Foster and child, Miss Mary B. Rounds, J. F. Foster, J. Booth and family, L. D. Salomon, Noah Conant and wife, H. Jennings, D. Morgan, D. J. Davis, James Duff, A. H. Cheeny and child, Saml. Stoughton, John D. Chamberlain, W. P. Loring, M. Kerchner and daughter, Mrs. Mary Parker, C. C. Smith, W. H. Tootnaker, C. W. Saunals, Geo. K. Morrison, J. L. Asay, S. Nye, Mrs. Sarah Lewis and child, Mrs. M. Sparrow, Thos. N. Webb, Chas. Lewis, W. H. Campbell, Jeff. Johnson, Ed. Naddy, John Ainley, L. D. Wheelock, Philip Houghton, S. N. Parsons, S. P. Doane, Mrs. Thomas Bradley and child, G. H. Hill, Jacob Walfinger, Ira Austin, Oliver P. Woodson, A. D. Gault, Capt. J. N. Taylor, James Meyer, K. A. Harlow, Louis Welsh, David Dalzell and family, Wm. Woodhurst, Wm. Grohegan, D. B. Staunch, Chs. F. Swaine, L. Simon, Thomas Schlink, W. S. Crawford, O. French, J. Flynn, Wm. King, Richard Miller and wife, G. F. Hawkins and child, J. S. Loring, F. Bencher and wife, Walter C. Colby, Rev. Jay McCreeny, Wm. J. Rhodes, E. Tubbs, J. Mintzie, John Shiellal, F. Melville, M. J. Booth and boy, J. B. Watkins, H. Lander, A. Hardysh, Jas. Lida, Jas. Cause, M. Rockford, John H. Beem, Jas. Robertson, Samuel Dillibough, Jas. H. Rutledge and family, G. T. Beever, H. Barber and wife, Wm. Warren, H. Dike, R. Brown, John McCoughan, D. O'Hara, John Crosby and wife, H. Spurling, B. F. Mains, Chas. O. Bent, E. A. Sturrett, A. R. Cornochan, John Gordon, R. J. Williams, J. Wilcox, J. M. Johnson, Jas. Kane, Albert Michels, G. M. Wordwell, James S. Russell, A. P. Niehardt, Jno. Hayden and family, James N. Miller, Phillip Dant, Jno. Aehiker and brother, Charles Winters, Charles Nelson, Wm. Hart, Daniel McHolland, J. S. Schwanbaum, H. Hoxie, S. Russell, Anson Canaway, W. Dubet, Z. Preston, E. Pendleton, F. Kessler, Thos. Farley, Z. Young, B. White, H. Kuhe, S. P. McCreary, J. Atwood, E. Brown, J. Meson, G. E. Stevens, J. Spencer, S. C. Grady, J. Maloney, James Dohan, J. M. L. Clear, Thos. Keeley, Wm. Liddy, James Purdy, James F. Earle, R. Findley.

SEPT. 12—*In steamship Weser, from Bremen*—Miss Fanny Janauscheke, Mrs. Gen. Dix and servant, Mrs. E. Blake and children, T. Walsh and lady, Gen. W. Heine, L. Moore and family, Mrs. H. J. Raymond and children, J. Levysohn, E. Lazarus, Mr. and Mrs. Holberg, Mr. and Mrs. J. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Muller, E. Neusted, Prof. L. Thies and son, E. Levnhard and family, Mrs. Greenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenheim, E. Thulmann, Mr. and Mrs. Bruhl, A. Kehr and wife, Mr. and Mrs. A. Schwarz, Mr. and Mrs. Tiefel, G. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. J. Platpohl, J. Rattmann, F. Eden and family, C. Bunte and family, J. Chochet and family, Mrs. E. Bracher and children, J. Struehler and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. Diller, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jasper, Mr. and Mrs. Lins, Mrs. Witte and children, G. Muller and family, J. Nurre, J. Aufmanger and family, Mr. and Mrs. Husmann, Mr. and Mrs. F. Grunent, C. Meinger and family, J. Maisel, H. Thormahlen, Mrs. Buckhardt and children, Mrs. Schmidt and children, W. Heirgend, Mrs. E. Heirdt and children, A. Dalberg, J. Melcher and children, Miss Leva, Miss H. Loos, M. Swan, J. Wedemeyer, A. Steinbach, J. Prieth and family, K. von Kampe.

*In steamship Monterey, from Charleston*—Mrs. E. Ryan, Miss M. Ryan, Miss B. Ryan, J. A. Moss, S. Bengeman, W. J. Lee, T. J. Robertson, Alex. Eaton, J. W. Fowler.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 38 | Sun sets....... 6 18 | Moon rises.. 2 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 00 | Gov. Island. 5 49 | Hell Gate .. 7 11

### NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 12.

### Cleared.

Steamships Gen. Grant, Quick, New-Orleans, Samuel Stevens; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; City of London, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; France, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Thames, Pennington, Savannah, R. Lowden; Isaac Bell, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Virginia, Kennedy, Galveston, Williams & Guion; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Flag, Hoffman, Fernandina, I. K. Roberts; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Empire, Price, Alexandria, James Hand; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Edith, Bairnson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Sonora, Hutchinson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Mount Washington, Titcomb, Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Barks Eugenie, (N. G.,) Holtz, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Signal, Smith, Alexandria, Egypt, Lunt Bros.; Ada Carter, Kenny, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Sons; Prindesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Verdon, Harrington, Nic., Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Brigs Almata, (Br.,) Andrews, St. Kitt's, G. Wessels; Costa Rica, Cassidy, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Hermes, (Br.,) Blackert, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Sabine, (Br.,) Ferris, Cow Bay, C. B. Swain; Orwarodde, (Norw.,) Ager, Konigsberg, C. Tobias; Abby Ellen, Orcutt, Satilla River, A. White & Co.

Schooners J. P. Auger, Aldrick, Bayport and Key West, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Lugano, Johnson, Demerara, A. H. Solomon & Co.; M. J. Loughton, Loughton, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; St. Hubert, (Br.,) Forgean, Arichat, C. B., Hutton, Watson & Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; America, Reynolds, Bristol, H. U. Jackson; Maxson Rogers, Jackson, Baltimore, M. B. Bedell; Addie Fuller, Henderson, Philadelphia, H. W. Loud & Co.; Marion Gage, Brower, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; Arlington, Tyler, Wilmington, N. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; M. D. Haskell, Barbour, Boston, Thayer & Sarget; R. C. Thomas, Crockett, Philadelphia, W. S. Brown; Iris, (Br.,) Peters, Sydney, C. B., C. B. Swain; Caspian, Larrabee, Boston, Holyoke & Murray; Garland, Libby, Philadelphia, Holyoke & Murray; L. A. Edwards, Marshall, Georgetown, S. C., A. Abbott; W. P. Hunt, Derry, Salem, F. A. Ferguson; J. Griffiths, Coombs, Boston, H. W. Loud & Co.

### Arrived.

Steamship Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen Aug. 30, via Southampton Sept. 1, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 7[illegible]8 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced westerly winds most part of the passage; lat. 48 N., lon. 42 W., passed one iceberg, about 70 feet high. Sept. 5, lat. 7[illegible] N., lon. 50 W., passed Br. bark Queen of the West and William Bitchri, bound W. 20th, at 1 P. M., lat. 41¾, lon. 63, passed steamship Germania, for Hamburg; same time, schr. Halifax, (Br.) 11th, at 10 A. M., passed a Cunard steamship bound E.

Steamship Guiding Star, Howes, Aspinwall 7½ ds., with mdse., treasure and 800 passengers to North American Steamship Co. Had fine weather all the passage.

Steamship Monterey, Ryder, Charleston with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary. Sept. 10, 5 P. M., 20 miles to southward of Hatteras, saw steamship Virgo, bound S. 11th, at 12 M., lat. 37 14, saw steamship Morro Castle, hence for Havana.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans Sept. 5, with cotton, &c., to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Thetis, Mott, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Onkel, (N. G.,) Hemeyer, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. and 2 passengers to H. H. Barnstorff & Co. Had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig James Crow, (of Truro, N. S.,) Ambrose, Glace Bay 13 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Sept. 10, lat. 40 35, lon. 69 80, saw pilot-boats Nos. 9 and 19. Had light winds and fine weather. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 10 P. M. on the 11th.

Brig Volant, (Br.,) Gannan, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Wapella, Hawkins, Charleston 6 ds., with lumber to A. Bell's Sons.

Schr. David Miller, Farrell, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to R. W. Leavitt.

Schr. John J. Ward, Inman, Alexandria.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Lake, Virginia.

Schr. Julia Maria, Carter, Calais.

Schr. Laurel, Halleck, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Jno. A. Dix, Doane, Harwich.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, New-Haven.

Schr. Belle, Cubberly, Bridgeport.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham.

Schr. Hattie Low, Milken, Virginia.

Schr. Magellan, Hazleton, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset S., light.

### Sailed.

Steamships City of London and France, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Glasgow; George Washington and Gen. Grant, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Thames, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Flag, for Fernandina; Wm. P. Clyde, for Wilmington; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown; Empire, for Alexandria; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c. (Barks Giuseppe, for Genoa; St. Ursula, for Cadiz; Ilva, for Maracaibo; Damon, for Buenos Ayres. Brigs Alice Franklin, for Ponce, P. R.; Esquimaux, for Halifax; Rosalia, for Trieste, and anchored at Quarantine.)

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 12—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; schr. Joseph Long, from Maracaibo.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 12—Sld. steamships Champion, for New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 12—Arr. bark Commerce, from Swan Island for orders.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 11—Arr. schrs. Somers, Sylvia, Boston, for Philadelphia; J. B. Vanduesen, do.; H. W. McColley, Philadelphia, for Lynn; Thos. Clyde, Philadelphia, for Salem; Adrianna, Gardiner, for Elizabethport; Pavilion, Bucksport, for New-York; Planter, Horton. Wind S. W.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 12—Sld. steamships San Jacinto and Marmion, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia.

Arr. steamship Virgo, from New-York; schrs. Bulwinkle, from Rockland; F. M. Morales, from Belfast, Me.; Enchantress, from New-York; bark Pleiades, from Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 12—Cld. steamship James A. Gary, for Baltimore.

### Miscellaneous.

The brig Frontier, which went ashore Aug. 31 at Quogan, L. I., and since reported gone to pieces, was successfully got off by the New-York Submarine Company's agent, Capt. John Waters, and brought to this City by their steamer Lackawanna in good condition.

### Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Sept. 1, at 6 A. M., steamship Henry Chauncey, Conner, from New-York.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 12.—The Cunard steamship Cuba, from New-York, arrived here at 6 o'clock last evening.

LINEN

AND

UPHOLSTERY

GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

NO. 686 BROADWAY, BELOW 4TH-ST.,

NEW-YORK CITY.

NO. 719 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT

CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT

WORLD'S FAIR ........................ LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR ........................ NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE .............. PARIS.

AND

WINNER OF THE WAGER

OF

30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York

FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, [illegible] Broadway. Post-Office Box No. 4,264.